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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES AND FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN MISSOURI IN 2002

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April, 2004

Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Research and Analysis Section

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri in 2002

April, 2004

**Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Research and Analysis Section**

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri in 2002

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CATHERINE B. LEAPHEART
DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR

Dear Reader:

A goal of the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR) is to ensure that Missouri workers have safe and healthy workplaces. Unsafe workplaces endanger the health and safety of Missouri's workforce. Workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities decrease employers' productivity and increase production and insurance costs. Improved working conditions will contribute to a decrease in workplace accidents, illnesses, and fatalities. Missouri workplaces can be safer by identifying and eliminating workplace hazards. Identification and elimination of workplace hazards results in lower workers' compensation insurance costs, lower costs to employers for lost wages and medical care for the injured worker, and improved employee productivity, product quality, and job satisfaction.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a federal/state program in which employer reports are collected from private industry employers. The DOLIR Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), processes survey reports from approximately 5,400 private industry establishments each year. The Survey reports the incidence rates of injury and illness cases. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time. The status of occupational safety and health in Missouri workplaces and workplace hazards can be identified from the Survey. The results of the 2002 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are presented in this report.

The BLS in conjunction with the DOLIR Research and Analysis Section administers the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program to produce counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. Data compiled by the CFOI program are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research. The 2002 CFOI results are also presented in this report.

Sincerely,

Catherine B. Leapheart
Director

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Introduction

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports are collected from private industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,400 private industry establishments annually.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports the incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow the comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) revised the requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses, effective January 1, 2002. The estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from previous years due to the revised recordkeeping rule.

Survey data are obtained from employers having 11 or more employees in agricultural production, and from all employers in agricultural services, forestry, and fishing; oil and gas extraction; construction; manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services (except, private households). The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor and the Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provide occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities. These two agencies did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements for 2002 so estimates for these industries for 2002 are not comparable with estimates for other industries, but they are comparable to

estimates from previous years. The BLS survey does not include fatalities at work or work-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses to the self-employed, workers on farms with fewer than 11 employees, private household workers, or employees in federal, state, and local government agencies.

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by private industry employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupations, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is defined as an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The revised recordkeeping guidelines no longer provide categories to separately record cases such as disorders associated with repeated trauma or disorders due to physical agents. These illness cases are now being recorded in the all other illnesses category.

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened hours, a

temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire private industry population. Private industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

Establishments are classified into industry categories based on the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. The case characteristics that are used to describe lost work-time injury and illness are based on rules and definitions of selection stipulated in the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System. The 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census defines the occupation of the injured or ill employee.

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry. Data is presented for industry divisions and industries classified by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. Numbers and incidence rates of injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases: total recordable cases; total cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction; cases with days away from work; cases with job transfer or restriction; and other recordable cases. Incidence rates and numbers of illnesses are presented by category of illness.

The number and incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry were reduced again in 2002. There were a total of 112,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002. This number was reduced from 118,400 in 2001 and 132,000 in 2000. The incidence rate (number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers) for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002 was decreased to 6.0, down from 6.1 in 2001 and 6.8 in 2000.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the major industry division with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2002. The rate was increased to 9.9 (per 100 full-time workers), up from 7.6 in 2001. Manufacturing was the industry division with the second highest incidence rate. Manufacturing had the highest rate in 2001. The incidence rate for manufacturing was reduced to 9.5 (per 100 full-time workers), down from 10.1 in 2001. The motor vehicles and car bodies industry (SIC 3711) again had the highest incidence rate at 29.0 (per 100 full-time workers). But this rate was decreased from 39.3 in 2001.

The total number of nonfatal occupational illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002 was reduced to 9,200 from 11,900 in 2001. Most (5,500) of the occupational illnesses were in the manufacturing industry division. But the number of nonfatal occupational illnesses in manufacturing was reduced from 7,500 in 2001.

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work time. There were 26,802 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri in 2002. This was a slight increase from the 26,596 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001.

Services was the industry division with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 accounting for 25.3% of the total cases. The number of cases increased 36.1% from 4,987 in 2001 to 6,789 in 2002. Manufacturing was the industry division with the second highest number of injuries and illnesses in 2002. Manufacturing had the highest number in 2001.

Women were the injured or ill worker in 35.6% of the nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involving days away from work. Women accounted for 48.7% of the employment in Missouri in 2002.

Workers aged 35 to 44 years accounted for 31.0% of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work. There was an 11.6% increase in the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work from 2001 to 2002 in the 35 to 44 age group.

The operators, fabricators, and laborers occupational group accounted for 40.3% of the total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work.

Workers with one to five years of service had the most (37.1%) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work. There were only 85 injury and illness cases in which the length of service with employer was not reported. This was a dramatic (97.7%) decrease from the 3,667 cases that did not have length of service with employer reported in 2001. Since the length of service with employer was reported in more cases the number of occupational injuries and illnesses was increased in each period of length of service with employer.

White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 65.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002.

Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants was the occupation with the most (2,659) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002. There was a 123% increase from the 1,193 cases in 2001. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants accounted for 9.92% of the total injury and illness cases in Missouri private industry in 2002. Most (99.6%) of the injuries and illnesses occurred in the services industry division.

Four characteristics are used to describe the event that caused an occupational injury or illness. The nature describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the worker. The event or exposure describes the way the incident occurred. The source identifies what directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness.

The nature of injury or illness in 47.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 was sprains, strains. But the number of injury and illness cases due to sprains, strains was reduced 8.25% in 2002 compared with 2001. Sprains, strains was the leading nature in all industry divisions.

Trunk, including shoulder and back, was the part of body affected in 33.5% of all nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases. But there were 7.36% fewer injury and illness cases affecting the trunk in 2002 compared with 2001. Trunk was the primary part of body affected in all industry divisions except construction and manufacturing.

Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of occupational injuries and illnesses in 19.2% of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002. There was a 17.7% increase in the number of injuries and illnesses in 2001.

Overexertion was the event or exposure in 26.0% of the nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases. There was a 6.67% decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2001.

Summary Data

Chart 1 presents a comparison of the incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division between Missouri and All United States for 2002 in private industry. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Incidence rates are compared between Missouri and All United States for private industry and industry divisions. Missouri had lower incidence rates than All United States in transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

The top ten major industry groups with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time employees for total cases in Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Chart 2. Transportation equipment had the highest incidence rate at 17.1, indicating that there was a rate of 17.1 injuries and illnesses for each 100 full-time employees in that industry group. This rate was lower than the 2001 incidence rate of 19.4. But this rate was higher than the incidence rate for transportation equipment for All United States, which was 10.1. Transportation by air was the industry group with the second highest incidence rate in Missouri in 2002 at 13.5. It was increased from 13.1 in 2001. Transportation by air was the industry group with the highest incidence rate for All United States with an incidence rate of 11.8.

Chart 3 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational illnesses by category of illness in Missouri private industry in 2002. The category of illness with the largest percentage of illnesses was all other occupational illnesses at 79%. All other occupational illnesses was the category of illness in 76% of the occupational illnesses in All United States. The next largest category of illness was skin diseases or disorders accounting for 13% of the occupational illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002. This category was 15% for All United States.

The number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private industry divisions in Missouri in 2002 is shown in Chart 4. Cases with days away from work are shown separately from cases with job transfer or restriction.

Chart 5 shows the percentage of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private industry divisions in Missouri in 2002. Cases with days away from work are shown separately from cases with job transfer or restriction.

Incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types for Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Table 1. The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction are divided into total cases, cases with days away from work, and cases with job transfer or restriction. Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Industries are listed as industry divisions and selected industries identified by a 2-digit SIC code. The incidence rate for private industry in Missouri for 2002 was 6.0 for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This was reduced from an incidence rate of 6.1 for total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2001. This rate was reduced from the 2000 rate of 6.8 and the 1999 rate of 7.6.

The major private industry division with the highest incidence rate of total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002 in Missouri private industry was agriculture, forestry, and fishing with an incidence rate of 9.9. This was a 30.3 percent increase over the 2001 rate of 7.6 for total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. Manufacturing was the major industry division with the second highest incidence rate of total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002 at 9.5. Manufacturing had the highest incidence rate of total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001. But the rate was reduced 5.94 percent in 2002, down from 10.1 in 2001. Manufacturing was the major industry division with the highest incidence rate of total cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction in 2002 with a rate of 5.3. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the major industry division with the second highest incidence rate for total cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction at 5.1. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the major industry division with the highest incidence rate for cases with days away from work in 2002 at 2.9. Construction had the second highest incidence rate for cases with days away from work at 2.6. Manufacturing was the major industry division with the highest incidence rate for cases with job transfer or restriction in 2002 at 3.4. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing had the second highest incidence rate for cases with job transfer or restriction at 2.3. The major industry division with the highest incidence rate for other recordable cases in 2002 was agriculture, forestry, and fishing at 4.7. Manufacturing had the second highest incidence rate for other recordable cases at 4.2.

Table 2 presents the numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types in Missouri private industry in 2002. The case and industry categories are the same as those described for

Table 1. There were 112,900 total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002. This was a 4.65 percent reduction from the 118,400 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2001. This was 14.5 percent reduction from the 132,000 injury and illness cases reported in 2000 and a 23.2 percent reduction from the 147,000 injury and illness cases reported in 1999.

Manufacturing was the major industry division with the highest number of total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with 32,700. This accounted for 29.0 percent of the total number of recordable injury and illness cases in 2002 in Missouri private industry. The number of injuries and illnesses in the manufacturing industry division was reduced 12.3 percent from the 37,300 total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2001. Services was the major industry division with the second highest number of total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in Missouri in 2002 with 30,400 cases. This was a 4.83 percent increase from the 29,000 total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2001.

The incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and employment size of private industry in Missouri in 2002 are presented in Table 3. The categories for establishment employment size (number of workers) are 1 to 10; 11 to 49; 50 to 249; 250 to 999; and 1,000 or more. Private industry establishments with 1,000 or more workers had the highest incidence rate (8.1) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002. Durable goods, manufacturing was the industry division with the highest incidence rate (11.3) for all establishments in 2002.

Table 4 presents incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries in Missouri private industry in 2002. The selected industry with the highest incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries was transportation by air (SIC 45, transportation and public utilities) at 12.7. This was a decrease from the 2001 incidence rate of 13.0 for total nonfatal occupational injury cases. The selected industry with the second highest nonfatal occupational injury incidence rate in 2002 was transportation equipment (SIC 37, manufacturing, durable goods) at 11.8. This was a decrease from the 2001 incidence rate of 12.8 for total nonfatal occupational injury cases. The selected industry with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries in Missouri private industry in 2002 was health services (SIC 80) with 17,700 nonfatal occupational injuries. This was a 48.7 percent increase from the 11,900 total nonfatal occupational injuries in 2001. The selected industry with the second highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2002 was special trade contractors (SIC 17) with 5,900 injuries. This was a decrease of 8.47 percent from the 6,400 total nonfatal occupational injuries in 2001.

Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and category of illness for Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in

Table 5. These incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rate for total cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002 was 49.2. This was reduced 19.6 percent from the 2001 incidence rate of 61.2 for total cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses. The industry division with the highest incidence rate for total nonfatal occupational illness cases in 2002 was durable goods, manufacturing at 192.3. This rate was reduced 21.8 percent from the 2001 rate of 245.9 for total nonfatal occupational illnesses. The number of total cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002 was reduced to 9,200, down 22.7 percent from 11,900 total illness cases in 2001. Most, 79.3 percent, of the illness cases were all other illnesses.

Table 6 shows the incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types in Missouri private industry in 2002. Cases are presented as total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases as described for Table 1. The industries are listed as industry divisions and industries with 2-, 3-, and 4- digit SIC codes. The major industry division with the highest incidence rate for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was agriculture, forestry, and fishing with an incidence rate of 9.9. Manufacturing was the major industry division with the second highest incidence rate at 9.5. The industry with the highest incidence rate of total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002 was motor vehicles and car bodies (SIC 3711) with an incidence rate of 29.0. Motor vehicles and equipment (SIC 371) had the second highest incidence rate for total recordable cases at 23.2. Poultry slaughtering and processing (SIC 2015) had the third highest incidence rate for total recordable cases at 20.0. The industry with the highest incidence rate for total cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction for Missouri private industry in 2002 was motor vehicles and car bodies (SIC 3711) with an incidence rate of 17.0. Poultry slaughtering and processing (SIC 2015) had the second highest incidence rate for total cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction at 13.8. Motor vehicles and equipment (SIC 371) had the third highest incidence rate for total cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction at 12.5. The industry with the highest incidence rate for cases with days away from work was concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (SIC 327) at 4.3. Residential building construction (SIC 152) and transportation by air (SIC 45) tied for the second highest incidence rates for cases with days away from work, both at 4.0. Motor vehicles and car bodies (SIC 3711) and poultry slaughtering and processing (SIC 2015) had the highest and second highest incidence rates for cases with job transfer or

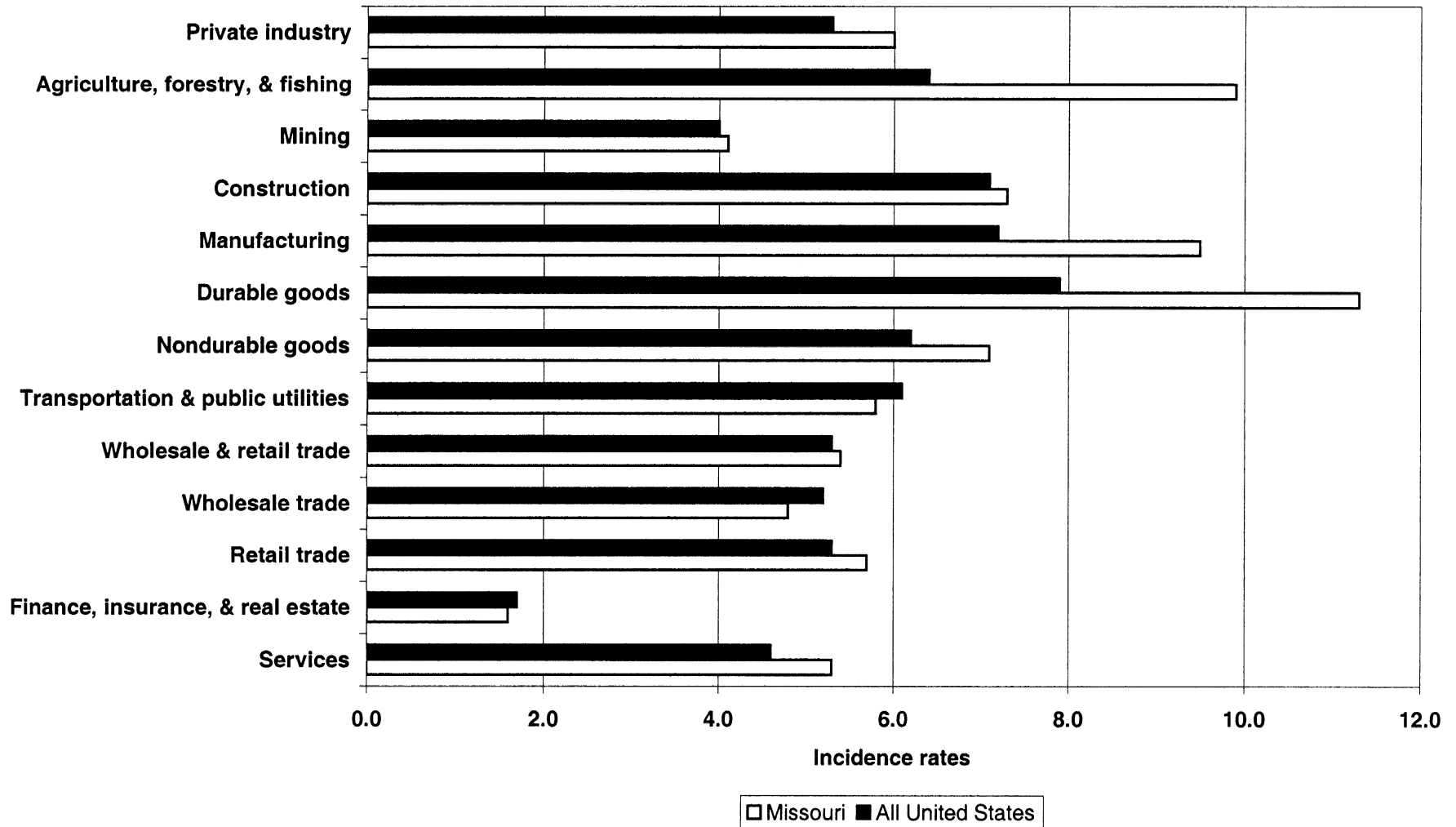
restriction at 13.7 and 12.6, respectively. Motor vehicles and equipment (SIC 371) had the third highest incidence rate for cases with job transfer or restriction at 9.6. Motor vehicles and car bodies (SIC 3711) had the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for other recordable cases at 12.0. Motor vehicles and equipment (SIC 371) had the second highest incidence rate for other recordable cases at 10.6 and motor vehicle parts and accessories (SIC 3714) had the third highest rate at 8.8.

The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types for Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Table 7. Cases are presented as total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases, as described for Table 1. The industries are listed by industry division and industries with 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. Health services (SIC 80) was the industry with the most total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with 19,100 cases. This was an increase of 46.9 percent above the 13,000 total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2001. Hospitals (SIC 806) had the second highest number of total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with 12,700. This was an increase of 86.8 percent from the 6,800 total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2001. There were fewer than 50 total recordable cases in metal mining (SIC 10) and coal mining (SIC 12) in 2002.

Table 8 presents the incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness for Missouri private industry in 2002. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin diseases or disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; and all other illnesses. Transportation equipment (SIC 37) was the selected industry with the highest total case incidence rate at 529.7. This was a 20.3 percent reduction from the 2001 total nonfatal occupational illness case incidence rate of 664.8. Food and kindred products (SIC 20) had the second highest total case incidence rate in 2002 at 220.2. This was a 19.3 percent reduction from the 2001 rate of 273.0 for total nonfatal occupational illness cases. Primary metal industries (SIC 33) had the highest incidence rate for skin diseases or disorders in 2002 at 44.3. The selected industry with the second highest incidence rate for skin diseases or disorders was general building contractors (SIC 15) at 26.1. The selected industry with the highest incidence rate for respiratory conditions in 2002 was nonmetallic minerals mining (SIC 14) with an incidence rate of 21.5. The industry with the second highest incidence rate for respiratory conditions was health services (SIC 80) at 15.9. Chemicals and allied products (SIC 28) was the industry with the highest incidence rate (12.2) for poisonings in 2002. Transportation equipment (SIC 37) had the second highest incidence rate (7.5) for poisonings. The selected industry with the highest incidence rate for all other illnesses in 2002 was transportation equipment (SIC 37) with an incidence rate of 486.3. Food and kindred products (SIC 20) was the selected industry with the second highest incidence rate for all other illnesses at 208.9.

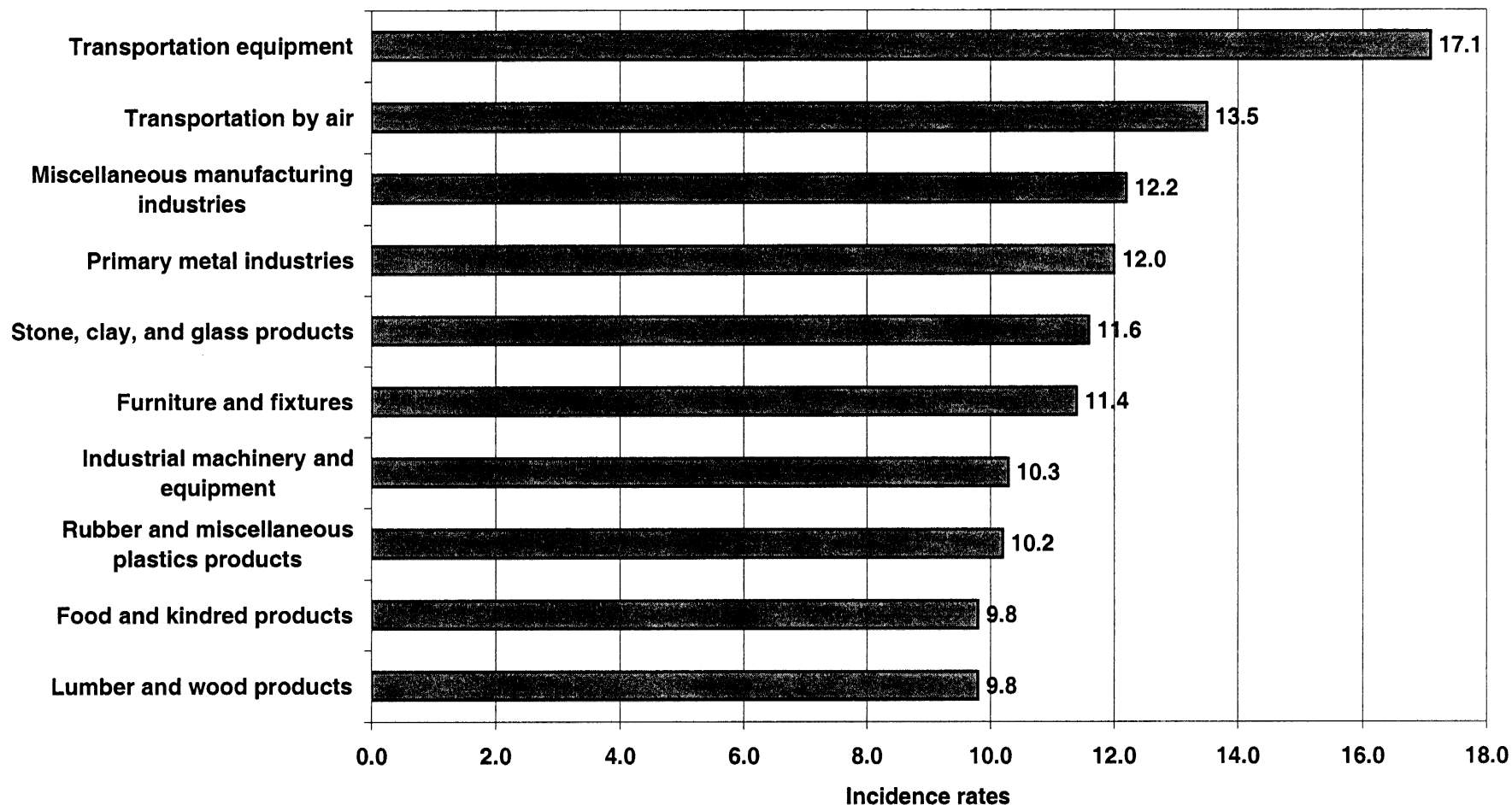
The numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness in Missouri private industry in 2002 are presented in Table 9. The categories of illnesses are the same as those listed for Table 8. Manufacturing was the major industry division with the most total illness cases in 2002 with 5,500 cases. This was a reduction of 26.7 percent from the 7,500 total nonfatal occupational illness cases in 2001. Services was the major industry division with the second highest number of total nonfatal occupational illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2002 with 1,900 illness cases. This was a 17.4 percent decrease from the 2,300 total nonfatal occupational illness cases in 2001.

**Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for
total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division,
Missouri and All United States, 2002**



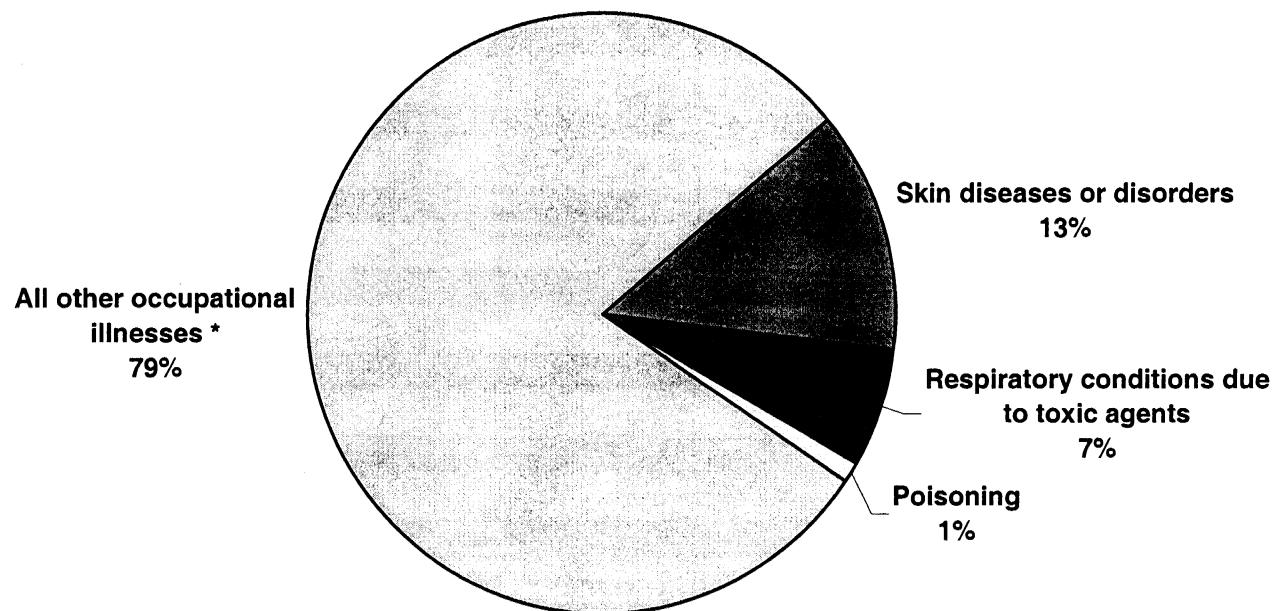
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Chart 2. Major industry groups with the highest
nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates
per 100 full-time employees for total cases,
Missouri, 2002**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

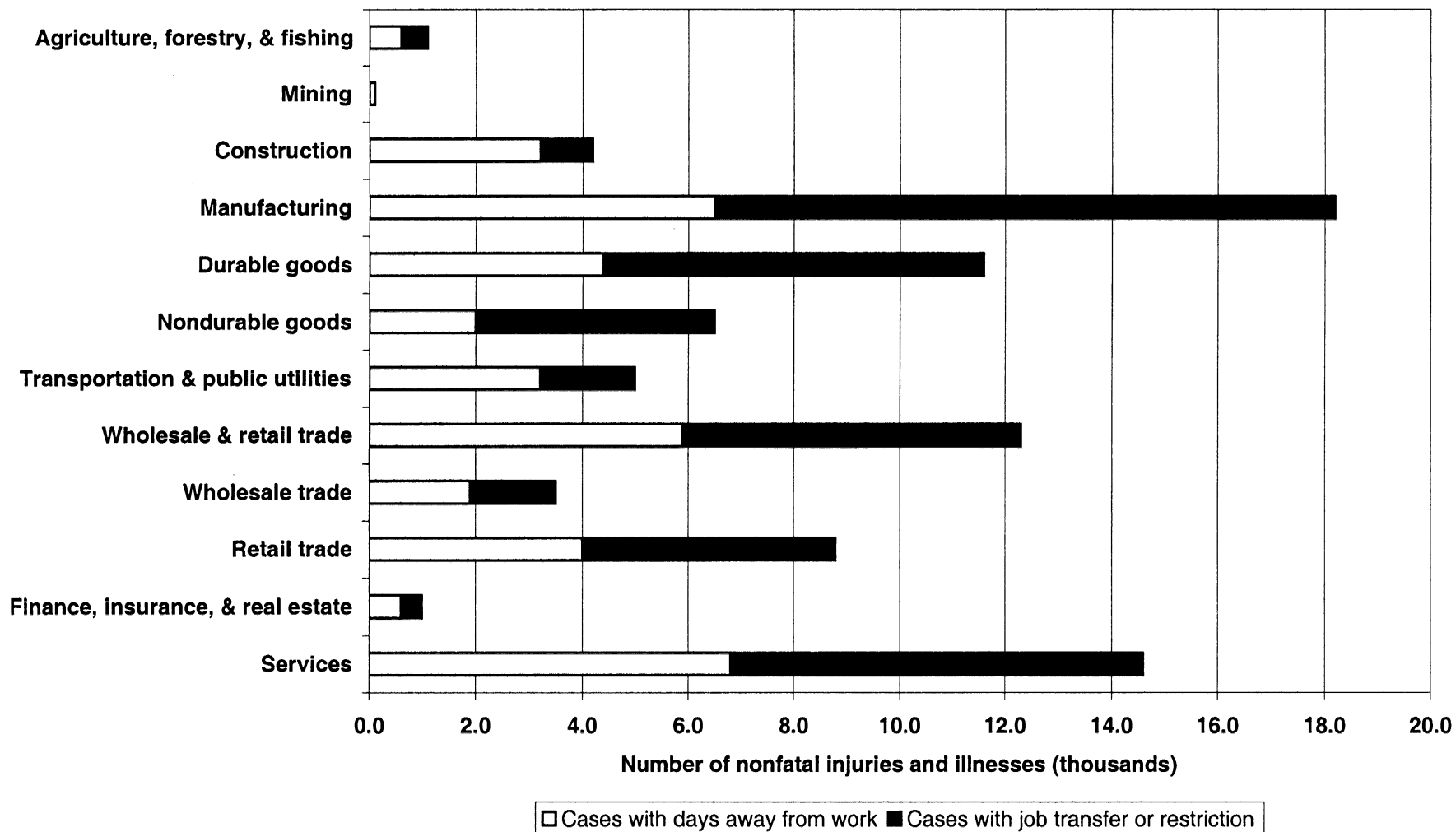
Chart 3. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2002



* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

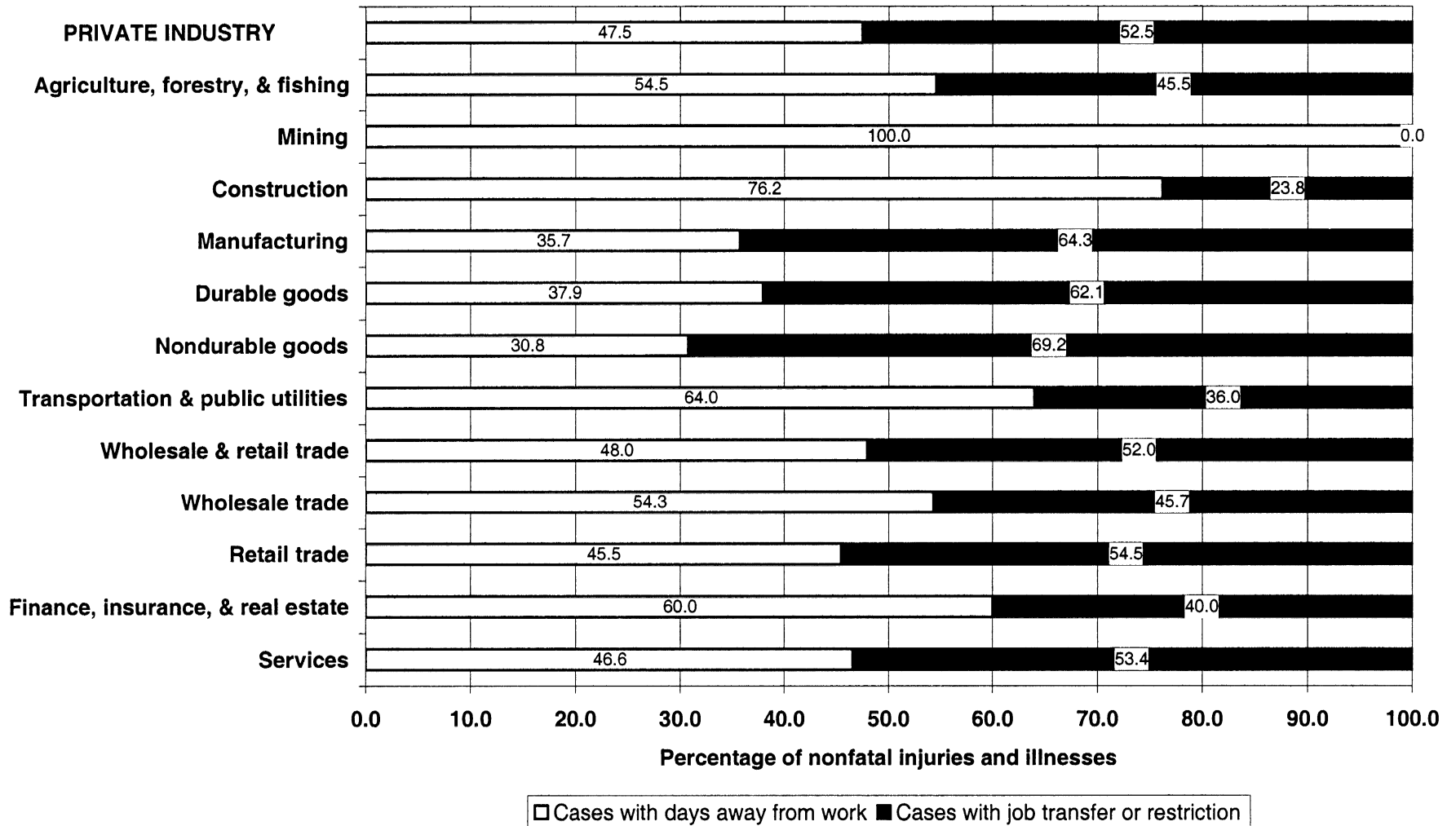
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 4. Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private industry divisions, Missouri, 2002



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 5. Percentage of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private industry divisions, Missouri, 2002



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry⁵		6.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		9.9	5.1	2.9	2.3	4.7
Mining⁶		4.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.6
Metal mining ⁷	10	4.0	1.7	1.7	(⁹)	2.2
Coal mining ⁷	12	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁷	14	4.2	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.5
Construction		7.3	3.3	2.6	0.8	3.9
General building contractors	15	7.5	3.1	2.7	0.5	4.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	6.1	3.0	2.1	0.9	3.1
Special trade contractors	17	7.4	3.5	2.6	0.9	4.0
Manufacturing		9.5	5.3	1.9	3.4	4.2
Durable goods		11.3	5.9	2.3	3.7	5.3
Lumber and wood products	24	9.8	4.5	2.9	1.6	5.3
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.4	6.9	2.8	4.1	4.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	11.6	6.2	3.4	2.7	5.4
Primary metal industries	33	12.0	8.0	3.5	4.5	4.1
Fabricated metal products	34	7.4	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	10.3	5.0	2.3	2.7	5.3
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	7.6	3.9	1.6	2.3	3.6
Transportation equipment	37	17.1	9.0	2.2	6.8	8.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	12.2	6.4	2.5	3.9	5.9
Nondurable goods		7.1	4.3	1.4	3.0	2.7
Food and kindred products	20	9.8	6.0	1.4	4.5	3.9
Apparel and other textile products	23	5.7	3.4	1.0	2.4	2.3
Paper and allied products	26	6.1	3.5	1.1	2.4	2.6
Printing and publishing	27	4.3	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	3.9	2.2	0.7	1.5	1.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	10.2	7.7	2.6	5.1	2.5
Leather and leather products	31	8.2	5.6	2.1	3.5	2.6
Transportation and public utilities⁸		5.8	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.6
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	6.4	3.7	2.6	1.1	2.7
Transportation by air	45	13.5	8.2	4.0	4.2	5.2
Transportation services	47	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.8
Communications	48	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	6.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade		5.4	2.4	1.2	1.3	3.0
Wholesale trade		4.8	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	3.9	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.1
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	6.0	3.5	2.1	1.4	2.6
Retail trade		5.7	2.4	1.1	1.3	3.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.5	4.5	2.1	2.4	2.0
Food stores	54	9.0	3.4	2.1	1.4	5.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	4.3
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.0	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	1.4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.4	1.9	1.4	0.5	2.5
Eating and drinking places	58	4.5	0.8	0.4	--	3.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.8	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9
Real estate	65	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.2
Services		5.3	2.5	1.2	1.4	2.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	6.0	2.9	1.3	1.5	3.2
Personal services	72	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.6
Business services	73	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	3.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Miscellaneous repair services	76	3.7	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.9	2.9	1.1	1.8	5.1
Health services	80	9.5	4.7	2.0	2.7	4.8
Educational services	82	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.5
Engineering and management services	87	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry⁴		112.9	56.4	26.8	29.6	56.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0
Mining⁵		0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Metal mining ⁶	10	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Coal mining ⁶	12	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Construction		9.1	4.2	3.2	1.0	5.0
General building contractors	15	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
Special trade contractors	17	6.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	3.2
Manufacturing		32.7	18.2	6.5	11.7	14.5
Durable goods		22.1	11.7	4.4	7.2	10.4
Lumber and wood products	24	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Furniture and fixtures	25	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Primary metal industries	33	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
Fabricated metal products	34	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	3.7	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.9
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9
Transportation equipment	37	8.2	4.3	1.0	3.3	3.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Nondurable goods		10.6	6.5	2.0	4.5	4.1
Food and kindred products	20	4.9	3.0	0.7	2.3	1.9
Apparel and other textile products	23	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Paper and allied products	26	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Printing and publishing	27	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	1.9	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5
Leather and leather products	31	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation and public utilities⁷		9.0	5.0	3.2	1.8	4.1
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.7	2.1	1.5	0.7	1.6
Transportation by air	45	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8
Transportation services	47	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Communications	48	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade		27.1	12.2	5.9	6.4	14.9
Wholesale trade		6.6	3.5	1.9	1.6	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 – Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	3.5	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.5
Retail trade		20.5	8.8	4.0	4.8	11.8
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
Food stores	54	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	2.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	3.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.3
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Eating and drinking places	58	5.2	0.9	0.5	--	4.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.3
Real estate	65	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Services		30.4	14.6	6.8	7.8	15.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7
Personal services	72	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Business services	73	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.4
Health services	80	19.1	9.4	3.9	5.4	9.7
Educational services	82	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Engineering and management services	87	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2002

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)
Private Industry⁴		5.5	103.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		9.4	1.9
Mining⁵		3.7	0.2
Metal mining ⁶	10	3.5	(⁸)
Coal mining ⁶	12	(⁸)	(⁸)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	3.8	0.1
Construction		7.1	9.0
General building contractors	15	7.2	2.1
Heavy construction, except building	16	5.9	0.9
Special trade contractors	17	7.4	5.9
Manufacturing		7.9	27.2
Durable goods		9.4	18.3
Lumber and wood products	24	9.0	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	25	10.0	1.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	10.7	1.1
Primary metal industries	33	11.0	1.2
Fabricated metal products	34	7.0	2.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	9.4	3.3
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	6.6	1.6
Transportation equipment	37	11.8	5.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	11.4	0.8
Nondurable goods		5.9	8.8
Food and kindred products	20	7.6	3.8
Apparel and other textile products	23	4.1	0.4
Paper and allied products	26	5.8	0.7
Printing and publishing	27	3.8	1.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	3.2	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	9.4	1.8
Leather and leather products	31	7.5	0.2
Transportation and public utilities⁷		5.5	8.6
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	1.7	0.1
Trucking and warehousing	42	6.4	3.7
Transportation by air	45	12.7	2.0
Transportation services	47	2.0	0.2
Communications	48	2.0	0.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	5.8	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade		5.3	26.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2002 – Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)
Wholesale trade		4.6	6.3
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	3.7	2.9
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	5.9	3.4
Retail trade		5.5	20.0
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.4	1.3
Food stores	54	8.8	3.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.1	3.3
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.0	0.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.4	0.7
Eating and drinking places	58	4.4	5.0
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.6	1.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.4	2.1
Real estate	65	3.0	0.7
Services		4.9	28.5
Hotels and other lodging places	70	6.0	1.4
Personal services	72	2.6	0.5
Business services	73	1.7	2.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	3.1	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2002

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Incidence rates	Numbers (thousands)
Miscellaneous repair services	76	3.6	0.2
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.5	2.1
Health services	80	8.8	17.7
Educational services	82	1.9	0.6
Engineering and management services	87	1.5	0.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: -- Indicates data not available. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and category of illness, 2002

Missouri

Industry ²	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers					
Private industry ²	49.2	6.6	3.3	0.5	38.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	43.7	19.9	(⁵)	2.5	20.9
Mining ³	39.0	2.3	18.3	(⁵)	18.3
Construction	14.8	7.5	1.4	0.3	5.7
Manufacturing	160.4	11.2	3.3	2.0	143.9
Durable goods	192.3	14.6	4.5	1.9	171.4
Nondurable goods	118.6	6.8	1.7	2.1	107.9
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	28.7	6.4	1.9	0.6	19.9
Wholesale and retail trade	15.8	4.9	1.2	0.1	9.6
Wholesale trade	16.8	5.4	4.2	(⁵)	7.2
Retail trade	15.4	4.7	0.1	0.1	10.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16.6	0.4	1.4	(⁵)	14.7
Services	33.2	6.5	6.4	(⁵)	20.4
Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
Private industry ²	9.2	1.2	0.6	0.1	7.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining ³	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction	0.2	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1
Manufacturing	5.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.0
Durable goods	3.8	0.3	0.1	(⁵)	3.4
Nondurable goods	1.8	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.6
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	0.4	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	0.8	0.2	0.1	(⁵)	0.5
Wholesale trade	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁵)	0.1
Retail trade	0.6	0.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.2
Services	1.9	0.4	0.4	(⁵)	1.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries

are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry⁵		6.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		9.9	5.1	2.9	2.3	4.7
Mining⁶		4.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.6
Metal mining ⁷	10	4.0	1.7	1.7	(⁹)	2.2
Coal mining ⁷	12	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁷	14	4.2	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.5
Construction		7.3	3.3	2.6	0.8	3.9
General building contractors	15	7.5	3.1	2.7	0.5	4.4
Residential building construction	152	8.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	3.9
Operative builders	153	5.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	5.1
Nonresidential building construction	154	7.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	4.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	6.1	3.0	2.1	0.9	3.1
Highway and street construction	161	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.2	3.2
Heavy construction, except highway	162	5.3	2.2	1.9	0.4	3.1
Special trade contractors	17	7.4	3.5	2.6	0.9	4.0
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	8.1	4.1	3.4	0.7	4.0
Electrical work	173	5.3	2.2	1.5	0.7	3.0
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	11.1	4.9	3.6	1.3	6.2
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	9.4	4.0	3.0	0.9	5.4
Concrete work	177	4.8	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.1
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	8.0	3.4	2.2	1.2	4.6
Manufacturing		9.5	5.3	1.9	3.4	4.2
Durable goods		11.3	5.9	2.3	3.7	5.3
Lumber and wood products	24	9.8	4.5	2.9	1.6	5.3
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.4	6.9	2.8	4.1	4.6
Household furniture	251	12.1	7.3	2.7	4.6	4.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	11.6	6.2	3.4	2.7	5.4
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	12.0	6.3	4.3	2.0	5.7
Primary metal industries	33	12.0	8.0	3.5	4.5	4.1
Fabricated metal products	34	7.4	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.5
Fabricated structural metal products	344	7.6	4.6	2.7	1.9	3.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	10.3	5.0	2.3	2.7	5.3
Metalworking machinery	354	5.9	3.3	1.2	2.1	2.7
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	13.5	6.0	2.0	4.0	7.5
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	14.6	6.1	2.2	4.0	8.4
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	6.5	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	7.6	3.9	1.6	2.3	3.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	9.4	5.2	2.0	3.2	4.2
Motors and generators	3621	10.0	5.5	2.1	3.4	4.4
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	8.2	4.7	1.2	3.5	3.5
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	7.0	4.0	2.4	1.6	3.0
Transportation equipment	37	17.1	9.0	2.2	6.8	8.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	23.2	12.5	2.9	9.6	10.6
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	29.0	17.0	3.3	13.7	12.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 – Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	15.0	6.2	2.2	4.0	8.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	12.2	6.4	2.5	3.9	5.9
Nondurable goods		7.1	4.3	1.4	3.0	2.7
Food and kindred products	20	9.8	6.0	1.4	4.5	3.9
Meat products	201	15.7	10.6	1.3	9.3	5.1
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	20.0	13.8	1.2	12.6	6.3
Dairy products	202	5.8	3.5	0.9	2.6	2.3
Grain mill products	204	10.3	4.4	2.2	2.2	5.9
Bakery products	205	5.8	3.9	0.5	3.4	1.9
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	6.2	4.2	0.5	3.7	2.0
Apparel and other textile products	23	5.7	3.4	1.0	2.4	2.3
Paper and allied products	26	6.1	3.5	1.1	2.4	2.6
Printing and publishing	27	4.3	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.2
Newspapers	271	4.4	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.2
Commercial printing	275	6.2	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.0
Chemicals and allied products	28	3.9	2.2	0.7	1.5	1.7
Drugs	283	3.4	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	10.2	7.7	2.6	5.1	2.5
Leather and leather products	31	8.2	5.6	2.1	3.5	2.6
Transportation and public utilities⁸		5.8	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.6
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	6.4	3.7	2.6	1.1	2.7
Transportation by air	45	13.5	8.2	4.0	4.2	5.2
Transportation services	47	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.8
Communications	48	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.0
Telephone communications	481	2.0	1.2	1.2	(⁹)	0.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	6.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	3.1
Electric services	491	4.8	2.8	2.1	0.7	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade		5.4	2.4	1.2	1.3	3.0
Wholesale trade		4.8	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.3
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	3.9	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.1
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	6.0	3.5	2.1	1.4	2.6
Retail trade		5.7	2.4	1.1	1.3	3.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.5	4.5	2.1	2.4	2.0
Lumber and other building materials	521	6.1	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.3
Food stores	54	9.0	3.4	2.1	1.4	5.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	4.3
New and used car dealers	551	9.1	2.2	1.6	0.6	6.9
Gasoline service stations	554	4.7	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.0
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.0	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	1.4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.4	1.9	1.4	0.5	2.5
Eating and drinking places	58	4.5	0.8	0.4	--	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 – Continued

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.8	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9
Real estate	65	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.2
Services		5.3	2.5	1.2	1.4	2.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	6.0	2.9	1.3	1.5	3.2
Personal services	72	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.6
Business services	73	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	3.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.6
Miscellaneous repair services	76	3.7	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.9	2.9	1.1	1.8	5.1
Health services	80	9.5	4.7	2.0	2.7	4.8
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	11.0	8.2	2.1	6.1	2.8
Hospitals	806	14.0	6.0	--	3.1	8.0
Educational services	82	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.5
Engineering and management services	87	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
 n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry⁴		112.9	56.4	26.8	29.6	56.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0
Mining⁵		0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Metal mining ⁶	10	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Coal mining ⁶	12	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Construction		9.1	4.2	3.2	1.0	5.0
General building contractors	15	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.3
Residential building construction	152	1.1	0.6	0.5	(⁸)	0.5
Operative builders	153	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	154	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Heavy construction, except building	16	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
Highway and street construction	161	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heavy construction, except highway	162	0.6	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Special trade contractors	17	6.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	3.2
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8
Electrical work	173	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Concrete work	177	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Manufacturing		32.7	18.2	6.5	11.7	14.5
Durable goods		22.1	11.7	4.4	7.2	10.4
Lumber and wood products	24	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Furniture and fixtures	25	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
Household furniture	251	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Primary metal industries	33	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
Fabricated metal products	34	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.0
Fabricated structural metal products	344	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	3.7	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.9
Metalworking machinery	354	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Motors and generators	3621	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment	37	8.2	4.3	1.0	3.3	3.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	6.4	3.5	0.8	2.7	2.9
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	4.8	2.8	0.5	2.2	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 – Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Nondurable goods		10.6	6.5	2.0	4.5	4.1
Food and kindred products	20	4.9	3.0	0.7	2.3	1.9
Meat products	201	2.6	1.8	0.2	1.6	0.9
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	2.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.7
Dairy products	202	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Grain mill products	204	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Bakery products	205	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Apparel and other textile products	23	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Paper and allied products	26	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Printing and publishing	27	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
Newspapers	271	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Commercial printing	275	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Drugs	283	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	1.9	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5
Leather and leather products	31	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation and public utilities⁷		9.0	5.0	3.2	1.8	4.1
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.7	2.1	1.5	0.7	1.6
Transportation by air	45	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8
Transportation services	47	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Communications	48	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Telephone communications	481	0.6	0.4	0.4	(⁸)	0.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Electric services	491	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade		27.1	12.2	5.9	6.4	14.9
Wholesale trade		6.6	3.5	1.9	1.6	3.1
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	3.5	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.5
Retail trade		20.5	8.8	4.0	4.8	11.8
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
Lumber and other building materials	521	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
Food stores	54	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	2.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	3.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.3
New and used car dealers	551	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.6
Gasoline service stations	554	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Eating and drinking places	58	5.2	0.9	0.5	--	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 – Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Miscellaneous retail	59	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.3
Real estate	65	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Services		30.4	14.6	6.8	7.8	15.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7
Personal services	72	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Business services	73	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.4
Health services	80	19.1	9.4	3.9	5.4	9.7
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.4
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	4.5	3.3	0.9	2.5	1.1
Hospitals	806	12.7	5.5	--	2.8	7.2
Educational services	82	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Engineering and management services	87	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002

Missouri

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ³				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Private Industry⁴		49.2	6.6	3.3	0.5	38.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		43.7	19.9	(⁵)	2.5	20.9
Mining⁶		39.0	2.3	18.3	(⁵)	18.3
Metal mining ⁷	10	51.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	51.8
Coal mining ⁷	12	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁷	14	37.5	2.7	21.5	(⁵)	13.4
Construction		14.8	7.5	1.4	0.3	5.7
General building contractors	15	33.4	26.1	0.3	1.4	5.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	20.7	3.1	9.4	(⁵)	8.1
Special trade contractors	17	7.1	1.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.2
Manufacturing		160.4	11.2	3.3	2.0	143.9
Durable goods		192.3	14.6	4.5	1.9	171.4
Lumber and wood products	24	80.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	80.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	140.7	6.7	1.5	(⁵)	132.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	83.7	21.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	62.5
Primary metal industries	33	105.6	44.3	4.7	(⁵)	56.6
Fabricated metal products	34	36.7	0.3	3.7	(⁵)	33.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	90.5	8.2	4.2	(⁵)	78.0
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	97.4	8.5	0.4	0.4	88.1
Transportation equipment	37	529.7	24.7	11.1	7.5	486.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	84.9	24.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	62.2
Nondurable goods		118.6	6.8	1.7	2.1	107.9
Food and kindred products	20	220.2	8.0	3.2	(⁵)	208.9
Apparel and other textile products	23	160.1	4.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	155.5
Paper and allied products	26	33.6	2.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	31.0
Printing and publishing	27	56.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	54.5
Chemicals and allied products	28	66.3	14.8	1.3	12.2	37.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	77.2	6.8	3.2	(⁵)	67.2
Leather and leather products	31	67.5	21.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	46.4
Transportation and public utilities⁸		28.7	6.4	1.9	0.6	19.9
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	1.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.8	2.8	0.7	(⁵)	0.2
Transportation by air	45	74.0	1.3	(⁵)	5.7	67.0
Transportation services	47	17.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.4
Communications	48	38.5	11.2	0.8	(⁵)	26.6
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	53.8	18.8	8.6	(⁵)	26.3
Wholesale and retail trade		15.8	4.9	1.2	0.1	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ³				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Wholesale trade		16.8	5.4	4.2	(⁵)	7.2
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	19.5	9.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.3
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	13.0	(⁵)	10.1	(⁵)	2.9
Retail trade		15.4	4.7	0.1	0.1	10.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	9.8	9.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Food stores	54	15.6	6.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	29.1	12.4	(⁵)	0.5	16.3
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.6
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Eating and drinking places	58	14.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	22.5	8.3	0.7	(⁵)	13.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate		16.6	0.4	1.4	(⁵)	14.7
Real estate	65	2.5	2.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.4
Services		33.2	6.5	6.4	(⁵)	20.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	5.7	2.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.5
Personal services	72	4.8	1.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.9
Business services	73	16.6	0.3	0.1	(⁵)	16.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	17.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.3
Miscellaneous repair services	76	6.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.9
Amusement and recreation services	79	40.7	7.6	1.1	(⁵)	32.3
Health services	80	67.6	--	15.9	(⁵)	37.0
Educational services	82	26.2	7.2	6.6	(⁵)	12.6
Engineering and management services	87	10.5	3.7	3.0	(⁵)	3.5

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

⁶ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore

estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002

Missouri						
(In thousands)						
Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Private Industry³		9.2	1.2	0.6	0.1	7.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing³		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining⁵		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Metal mining ⁶	10	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Coal mining ⁶	12	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
General building contractors	15	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy construction, except building	16	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Special trade contractors	17	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Manufacturing		5.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.0
Durable goods		3.8	0.3	0.1	(⁴)	3.4
Lumber and wood products	24	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Furniture and fixtures	25	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Primary metal industries	33	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Fabricated metal products	34	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Transportation equipment	37	2.5	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	2.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nondurable goods		1.8	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.6
Food and kindred products	20	1.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.0
Apparel and other textile products	23	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Paper and allied products	26	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Printing and publishing	27	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Leather and leather products	31	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation and public utilities⁷		0.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Trucking and warehousing	42	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation by air	45	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Transportation services	47	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Communications	48	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wholesale and retail trade		0.8	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category				
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Wholesale trade		0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	0.1
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	0.1	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)
Retail trade		0.6	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Food stores	54	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Apparel and accessory stores	56	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Eating and drinking places	58	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Real estate	65	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Services		1.9	0.4	0.4	(⁴)	1.2
Hotels and other lodging places	70	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Personal services	72	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Business services	73	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Miscellaneous repair services	76	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Health services	80	1.4	--	0.3	(⁴)	0.7
Educational services	82	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Engineering and management services	87	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Fewer than 50 cases.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect

the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost worktime. There were 26,802 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002. This was a slight increase from the 26,596 cases in 2001, but still less than the 33,924 cases in 2000. One measure of the severity of lost worktime cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost worktime cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days. The median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry were eight days in 2002.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

Chart 1 shows the percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure in Missouri private industry in 2002. The two major events or exposures were overexertion accounting for 26.0 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work and contact with object, equipment accounting for 23.3 percent.

The percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2002 is presented in Chart 2. Three sources accounted for 56.7 percent of the cases: other accounted for 21.2 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work; floor, ground surfaces accounted for 19.2 percent; and worker motion or position accounted for 16.3 percent.

Chart 3 presents the percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected in Missouri private industry in 2002. The part of body most affected was trunk, accounting for 33.5 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Upper extremities was the second most affected part of body, accounting for 25.3 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. Lower extremities accounted for 23.1 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

The percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2002 is shown in Chart 4. The primary nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, which was the nature in 47.0 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Other was the second most frequent nature, accounting for 13.5 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Chart 5 shows the occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002. The occupation with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants with 2,659 injuries and illnesses with days away from work. This was a 123 percent increase from the 1,193 injuries and illnesses in 2001. The occupation with the second most injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was truck drivers with 2,502 injury and illness cases. This number was increased 39.5 percent from 1,794 cases in 2001.

Occupations with the highest median days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002 are presented in Chart 6. Butchers and meat cutters had the highest median days away from work at 30 days. Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners had the next highest median days away from work at 28 days.

Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by event or exposure in Missouri private industry in 2002 are presented in Chart 7. The event or exposure with the most median days away from work was fires and explosions with 35 median days away from work. The event or exposure with the second highest median days away from work was fall to lower level with 19 days.

Chart 8 presents the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by source of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2002. Worker motion or position was the source with the highest number of median days away from work at 14 days. Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source with the next highest number of median days away from work in 2002 with 11 days.

Chart 9 shows the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by part of body affected in Missouri private industry in 2002. The part of body with the highest number of median days away from work was shoulder with 18 median days away from work. Knee was the part of body with the second highest number of median days away from work at 16 days.

Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by nature of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Chart 10. The nature of injury or illness with the highest number of median days away from work was tendonitis with 35 days. Fractures was the nature with the second highest number of median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness in 2002 with 23 days.

Chart 11 presents the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by age of worker in Missouri private industry in 2002. Workers aged 65 and over had the highest number of median days away from work at 33 days. The age category 55 to 64 had 13 median days away from work in 2002.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by length of service in Missouri private industry in 2002 are presented in Chart 12. The highest distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work is in the length of service category of 1 to 5 years at 37.1 percent. The next highest category is more than 5 years of service accounting for 28.2 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

Chart 13 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker in Missouri private industry in 2002. The age category with the highest distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work was 35 to 44 years with 31.0 percent. The age category with the second highest percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was 25 to 34 years with 23.5 percent. The age category with the third highest percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was 45 to 54 years with 22.0 percent. If these three categories are combined, workers aged 25 to 54 years accounted for 76.5 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group in Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Chart 14. Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupational group with the highest distribution of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work at 40.3 percent. Service was the occupational group with the second highest distribution at 19.2 percent.

The case and demographic statistical data separates the private industries into goods producing and service producing. The goods producing industries are: agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; construction; and manufacturing. The service producing industries are: transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

Table 1 presents the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and industry division in 2002 for Missouri private industry. The worker characteristics presented are: sex; age; occupation; length of service with employer; and race or ethnic origin. There were 26,802 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002. This number was a slight increase from the 26,596 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001.

The largest percentage of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (25.3 percent) was in the services industry division. Services had 6,789 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002. This was an increase of 36.1 percent from the 4,987 cases in 2001. Manufacturing was the industry division with the second most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002 with 6,462. This was a reduction from the 6,854 cases in 2001. Manufacturing had the largest percentage of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001.

The age group with the largest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was workers aged 35 to 44 years. The 8,317 cases were increased 11.6 percent from 2001. The age group with the fewest number of injuries and illnesses was 65 and over with 537. But this was a 19.3 percent increase over the number of cases in 2001. The occupation with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was operators, fabricators, and laborers. The 10,801 cases in 2002 were a slight increase from the 10,415 cases in 2001. The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work was 1 to 5 years. The 9,937 cases in that category in 2002 were a 25.3 percent increase from 2001. White, non-Hispanic was the race or ethnic origin with the most injuries and illnesses accounting for 65.7 percent of the total cases. The 17,616 injuries and illnesses for White, non-Hispanic workers in 2002 were an 8.36 percent increase from 2001.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and industry division in 2002 for Missouri private industry are shown in Table 2. The worker characteristics are the same as the ones listed for Table 1. In 2002, men had 64.1 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry. But men accounted for 51.3 percent of the employment in Missouri in 2002. The age group 35 to 44 years had the highest distribution at 31.0 percent. The percent distributions by age of worker are shown in Chart 13. Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupational group with the largest distribution at 40.3 percent. The percent distributions by major occupational group for 2002 are shown in Chart 14. The length of service with employer category 1 to 5 years had the highest distribution

at 37.1 percent. The percent distributions by length of service are shown in Chart 12.

Table 3 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002. The selected occupation with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had 2,659 of the total 26,802 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2002. This number was increased 123 percent from 2001. Most of the nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants' injuries and illnesses (99.6 percent) occurred in the services industry division. The selected occupation with the second most injuries and illnesses was truck drivers with 2,502 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. This was a 39.5 percent increase from the 1,794 cases in 2001. Truck drivers had the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001. Ten occupations with the most injuries and illnesses involving days away from work are shown in Chart 5.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division in 2002 for Missouri private industry are presented in Table 4. The characteristics reported are: nature of injury, illness; part of body affected; source of injury, illness; and event or exposure. Numbers for these characteristics are presented for private industry and each goods producing and service producing industry division.

Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002. But the number of injuries and illnesses due to sprains, strains was reduced 8.25 percent from 2001. Trunk was the part of body affected in most of the injuries and illnesses in 2002. But the number of injuries and illnesses that affected the trunk were reduced 7.36 percent from 2001. The source of injury, illness with the highest number of injuries and illnesses in 2002 was floors, walkways, ground surfaces. The number of injuries and illnesses due to floors, walkways, ground surfaces was increased by 17.7 percent from 2001. Overexertion was the event or exposure leading to the most injuries and illnesses in 2002. The number of injuries and illnesses due to overexertion was reduced 6.67 percent from 2001.

Table 5 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002. The characteristics are the same as those for Table 4. The percent distributions are shown for private industry and for each goods producing and service producing industry division. Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness category with

the highest percentage of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry and all industry divisions. The percent distribution by nature of injury or illness is shown in Chart 4 for Missouri private industry in 2002. Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest percentage of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry and all industry divisions except construction and manufacturing. Upper extremities was the part of body affected with the highest percent distribution in manufacturing. Lower extremities was the part of body with the highest percent distribution in construction. The percent distribution by part of body affected for Missouri private industry in 2002 is shown in Chart 3. Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the major source of injury, illness in private industry; mining; construction; and transportation and public utilities. Worker motion or position was the major source of injury, illness in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Containers was the major source of injury, illness in wholesale trade and retail trade. Health care patient was the major source of injury, illness in services. The percent distribution by source of injury or illness for private industry in Missouri in 2002 is shown in Chart 2. Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest percent distribution in private industry; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; and services industry divisions. Contact with objects and equipment was the major event or exposure in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; construction; and manufacturing. Repetitive motion was the major event or exposure in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry division. The percent distribution by event or exposure is shown in Chart 1 for Missouri private industry in 2002.

The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division are shown in Table 6 for Missouri private industry in 2002. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 4. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N	= number of injuries and illnesses
EH	= total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000	= base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2002 was 142.8 per 10,000 full-time workers. This was a small increase from the incidence rate of 137.4 in 2001. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the industry division with the highest incidence rate at 287.4 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers in 2002. This was an 88.0 percent increase from the 2001 rate of 152.9. Construction was the industry division with the second highest incidence rate at 256.4. The rate was slightly higher than the 2001 rate of 251.8. Construction had the highest incidence rate

of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001. The 2002 incidence rates were reduced from the 2001 rates in mining; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the largest incidence rate for Missouri private industry in 2002 at 67.2. This rate was increased 11.6 percent from the 2001 rate of 60.2. Trunk was the part of body affected with the largest incidence rate at 47.8 for Missouri private industry in 2002. This rate was reduced from the 2001 rate of 50.0. The source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2002 was floors, walkways, ground surfaces at 27.4. This rate was increased 21.2 percent from the 2001 rate of 22.6. Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate at 37.2 for Missouri private industry in 2002. This was a slight reduction from the 2001 rate of 38.6.

Table 7 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work in 2002 in Missouri private industry. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 1. The category 31 days or more had the highest percent distribution (22.5 percent) of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The median days away from work are also listed for each characteristic. The total median days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2002 were eight days. The median days away from work for men workers were nine days and for women workers were seven days. The age group with the most median days away from work were workers aged 65 and over with 33 median days away from work. The median days away from work by age of worker is shown in Chart 11. The occupation category with the most median days away from work in 2002 was farming, forestry, and fishing with 11 days. More than 5 years was the length of service with employer category with the most median days away from work in 2002 at 12 days. American Indian or Alaskan Native was the race or ethnic origin category with the highest number of median days away from work in 2002 with 26.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected occupations and number of days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Table 8. Median days away from work are also listed for each selected occupation. Butchers and meat cutters was the selected occupation with the most median days away from work at 30 days. The largest percent (83.2) of cases in this occupation had 21 to 30 days away from work. Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners had the second highest median days away from work at 28 days. Occupations with the highest median days away from work are shown in Chart 6.

Table 9 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2002. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 4. Median days away from work are also listed for each selected injury or illness characteristic. The nature of injury, illness with the most median days away from work was tendonitis at 35 days. (This is shown in Chart 10.) Fractures had the second highest median days away from work in 2002 at 23 days. The part of body affected with the most median days away from work was shoulder at 18 days. (This is plotted in Chart 9.) Knee had the second highest median days away from work at 16 days. Worker motion or position was the source of injury, illness with the most median days away from work in 2002 at 14 days. (This is shown in Chart 8.) Floors, walkways, ground surfaces had the next highest median days away from work in 2002 at 11 days. Fires and explosions was the event or exposure with the most median days away from work in 2002 with 35 days. (This is plotted in Chart 7.) Fall to lower level had the second highest median days away from work in 2002 at 19 days.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry division and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002 are presented in Table 10. The median days away from work are listed for each industry division. Mining was, again, the goods producing industry division with the most median days away from work at 25 days. Transportation and public utilities was, again, the service producing industry division with the most median days away from work in 2002 at 13 days.

Table 11 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry, sex, and age of worker in Missouri private industry in 2002. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work are listed by sex and age of worker for industry divisions and industries classified by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. The age of worker category with the most injuries and illnesses was 35 to 44 years. The percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses by age of worker is shown in Chart 13.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry and race or ethnic origin of worker in Missouri private industry in 2002 are presented in Table 12. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work are listed by race or ethnic origin for industry divisions and industries classified by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 25.5 percent of cases.

Table 13 presents the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry and length of service with

employer in Missouri private industry in 2002. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work are listed by length of service with employer for industry divisions and industries classified by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. The length of service with employer category with the most injuries and illnesses was 1 to 5 years. The percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses by length of service is shown in Chart 12.

Table 14 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by occupation and industry division for Missouri private industry in 2002. The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each occupation are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of occupations are: managerial and professional specialty; technical, sales, and administrative support; service; farming, forestry, and fishing; precision production, craft, and repair; and operators, fabricators, and laborers. Operators, fabricators, and laborers had 10,801, or 40.3 percent, of the 26,802 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002. The percentages of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major occupational groups are shown in Chart 14.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Table 15. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for each nature are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of natures are: traumatic injuries and disorders; systemic diseases and disorders; symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions; and other diseases, conditions, and disorders. Traumatic injuries and disorders accounted for 24,403 (91.0 percent) of the 26,802 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002.

Table 16 presents the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each part of body are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories for part of body affected are: head; neck, including throat; trunk; upper extremities; lower extremities; body systems; multiple body parts; and nonclassifiable. Trunk had 8,974 (33.5 percent) of the 26,802 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002. The percentages of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by part of body affected are shown in Chart 3.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002 are presented in Table 17. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for each source of injury or illness are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of source of injury or illness are: chemicals and chemical products; containers; furniture and fixtures; machinery; parts and materials; persons, plants, animals, and minerals; structures and surfaces; tools, instruments, and equipment; vehicles; other sources; and nonclassifiable. Persons, plants, animals, and minerals accounted for 6,883 (25.7 percent) of the 26,802 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002.

Table 18 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each event or exposure are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major event or exposure categories are: contact with objects and equipment; falls; bodily reaction and exertion; exposure to harmful substances or environments; transportation accidents; fires and explosions; assaults and violent acts; and nonclassifiable. Bodily reaction and exertion was the event or exposure responsible for 11,383 (42.5 percent) of the 26,802 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002.

Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002 are presented in Table 19. The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each selected nature are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The categories of natures are the same as those listed for Table 15. The nature category with the highest incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry in Missouri in 2002 was traumatic injuries and disorders with an incidence rate of 130.0. This incidence rate was increased from the incidence rate of 122.3 in 2001. The subcategory within traumatic injuries and disorders with the highest incidence rate was traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc. with an incidence rate of 67.7. Systemic diseases and disorders was the major nature category with the second highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 at 11.7.

Table 20 presents the incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division in

private industry in Missouri in 2002. The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each selected part of body are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of part of body are the same as those listed for Table 16. Trunk was the major part of body category with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for private industry with an incidence rate of 47.8. This was a reduction from the 2001 incidence rate of 50.0. Back, including spine, spinal cord was the subcategory of trunk with the highest incidence rate for private industry at 28.6. Upper extremities was the major part of body category with the second highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 at 36.1.

Table 21 shows the incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division in 2002 for Missouri private industry. The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each selected source of injury or illness are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of sources are the same as those listed for Table 17. In private industry, the major source category with the highest incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was persons, plants, animals, and minerals with an incidence rate of 36.7. This was a slight increase from the 2001 incidence rate of 35.3. Within the persons, plants, animals, and minerals category, the subcategory with the highest incidence rate was person—injured or ill worker at 23.7. Structures and surfaces was the source category with the second highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 at 32.2.

Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division in 2002 in Missouri private industry are shown in Table 22. The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each selected event or exposure are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of events or exposures are the same as those listed for Table 18. The major category of event with the highest incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for private industry was bodily reaction and exertion with an incidence rate of 60.6. This was a reduction from the 2001 incidence rate of 63.3. Overexertion was the major subcategory with the highest incidence rate at 37.2. Contact with objects and equipment was the major event category with the second highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 at 33.3.

Table 23 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry and number of days away from work in 2002 in Missouri private industry. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Industries are listed as industry divisions and by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. Median days away from work are also listed for each of the industry divisions and industries. The industry division with the most median days away from work was mining with 25 days. The industry division with the second highest number of median days away from work was construction with 14 days. The industry with the most median days away from work was railroad transportation (SIC 40) with 46 days. The industry with the second highest number of median days away from work was highway and street construction (SIC 161) with 35 days. Similar data for the industry divisions only is presented in Table 10.

Table 24 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002. The percent of cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. The characteristics listed are: sex; age; occupation; length of service with employer; and race or ethnic origin. Median days away from work are also listed for each characteristic. Similar data are also presented in Table 7.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by occupation and number of days away from work in 2002 in Missouri private industry are shown in Table 25. The major categories of occupations are the same as those listed for Table 14. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each occupation. Farming, forestry, and fishing was the major occupation category with the highest number of median days away from work at 11 days. Managerial and professional specialty; precision production, craft, and repair; and operators, fabricators, and laborers were the major occupation categories with the next highest median days away from work at 10 days each. Sales workers, shoes was the occupation with the highest median days away from work in 2002 at 180 days. All (100 percent) of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work. Boilermakers was the occupation with the second highest median days away from work at 136 days. Most (62.0 percent) of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work.

Table 26 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002. The major categories of natures are the same as those listed for Table 15. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20

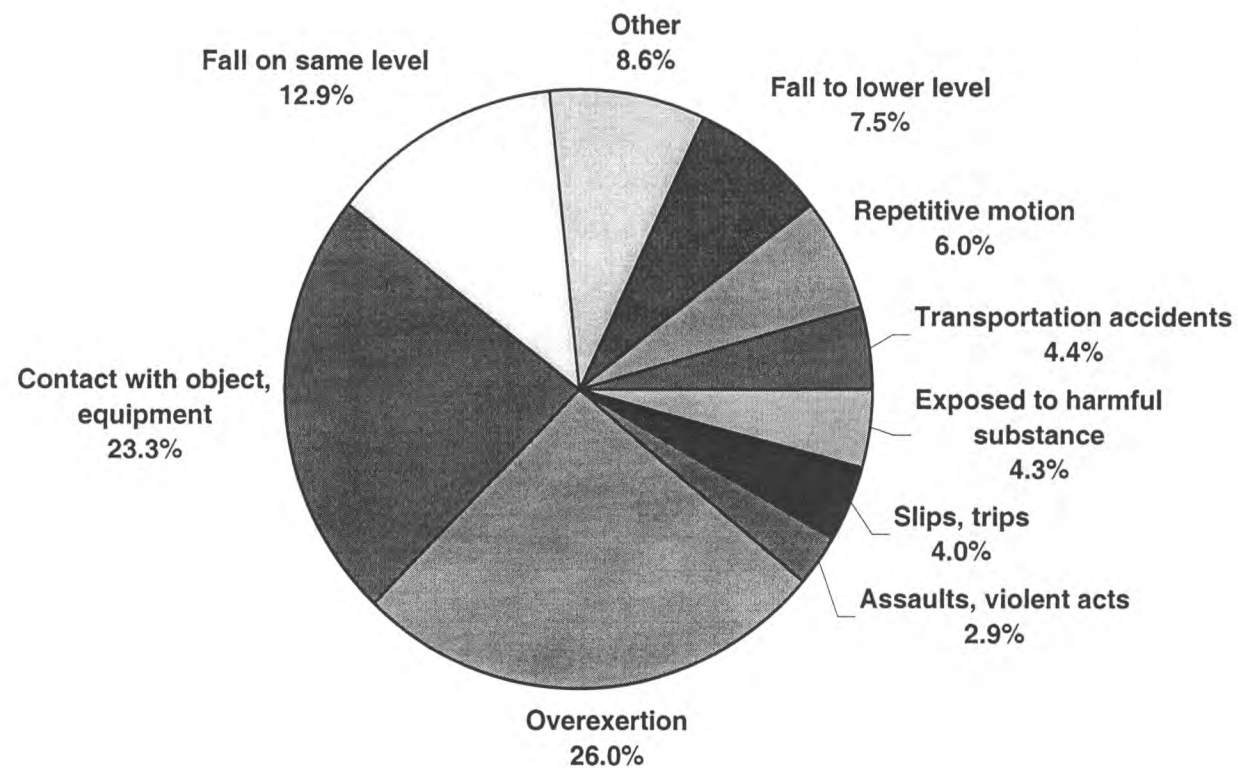
days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each nature. Other diseases, conditions, and disorders was the major nature category with the highest number of median days away from work at 60 days. Systemic diseases and disorders was the major nature category with the second highest median days away from work at 15 days. There were four natures that had the highest median days away from work, each with 90 days: traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc., unspecified; mental disorders or syndromes; anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders; and anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders, unspecified.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work in 2002 in Missouri private industry are presented in Table 27. The major categories of part of body are the same as listed for Table 16. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each part of body. Lower extremities and multiple body parts were the major parts of body categories with the most median days away from work at 11 days each. Trunk was the major part of body category with the next highest median days away from work at ten days. Sole(s) and heel(s) were the part of body categories with the most median days away from work, both at 40 days. Most of the cases (52.6 percent) for each of these body parts involved 31 days or more away from work. Hand(s) and arm(s) was the part of body category with the next highest number of median days away from work at 30 days. Most (47.3 percent) of the cases involving hand(s) and arm(s) had 31 days or more away from work.

Table 28 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002. The categories of sources are the same as those defined for Table 17. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each source. Structures and surfaces, and nonclassifiable were the major source categories with the highest numbers of median days away from work with 11 days each. Persons, plants, animals, and minerals; and vehicles were the major source categories with the next highest numbers of median days away from work at ten days each. Televisions was the source with the highest number of median days away from work with 100 days. Most (51.4 percent) of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work. But 42.9 percent involved only 1 day away from work. Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker; apparel and textiles; eye glasses, jewelry, and watches; and eye glasses, sunglasses were the sources with the next highest numbers of median days away from work at 90 days each.

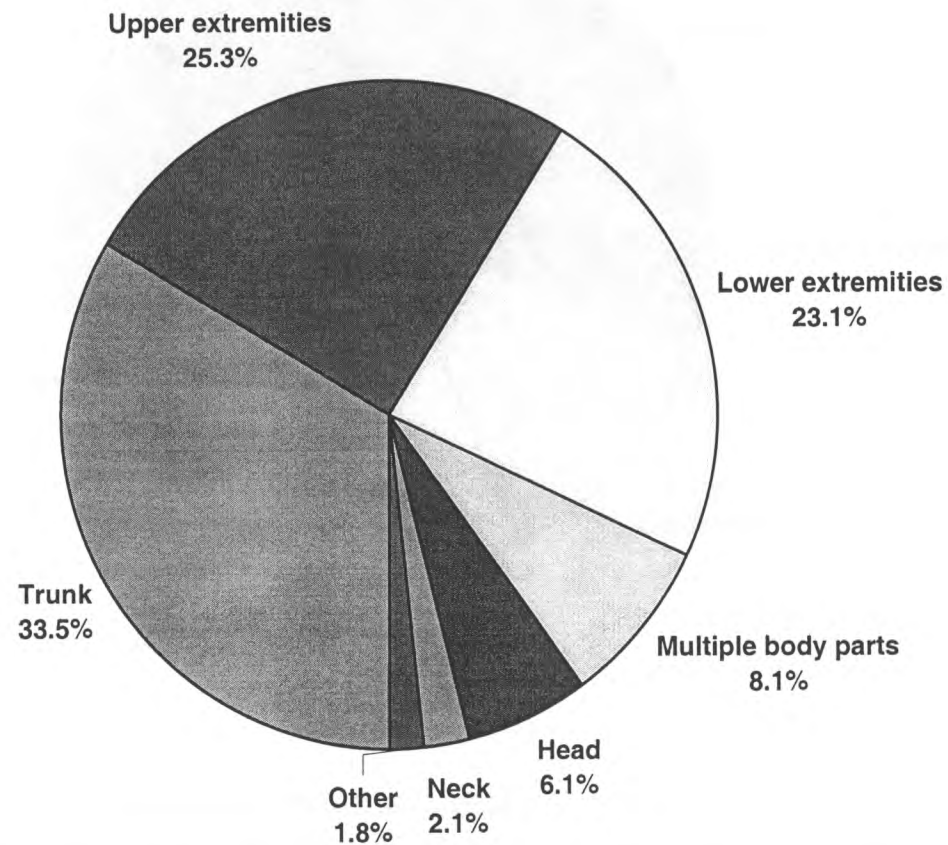
The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work are shown in Table 29 for Missouri private industry in 2002. The major event or exposure categories are the same as those listed for Table 18. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each characteristic. Fires and explosions was the major event category with the most median days away from work with 35 days. Bodily reaction and exertion was the major event category with the second highest number of median days away from work at 12 days. Fire in residence, building, or other structure was the event with the highest number of median days away from work with 175 days. All (100 percent) of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work. Jack-knifed or overturned—no collision had the next highest median days away from work with 60 days. Most (94.3 percent) of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work.

Chart 1. Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Missouri, private industry, 2002



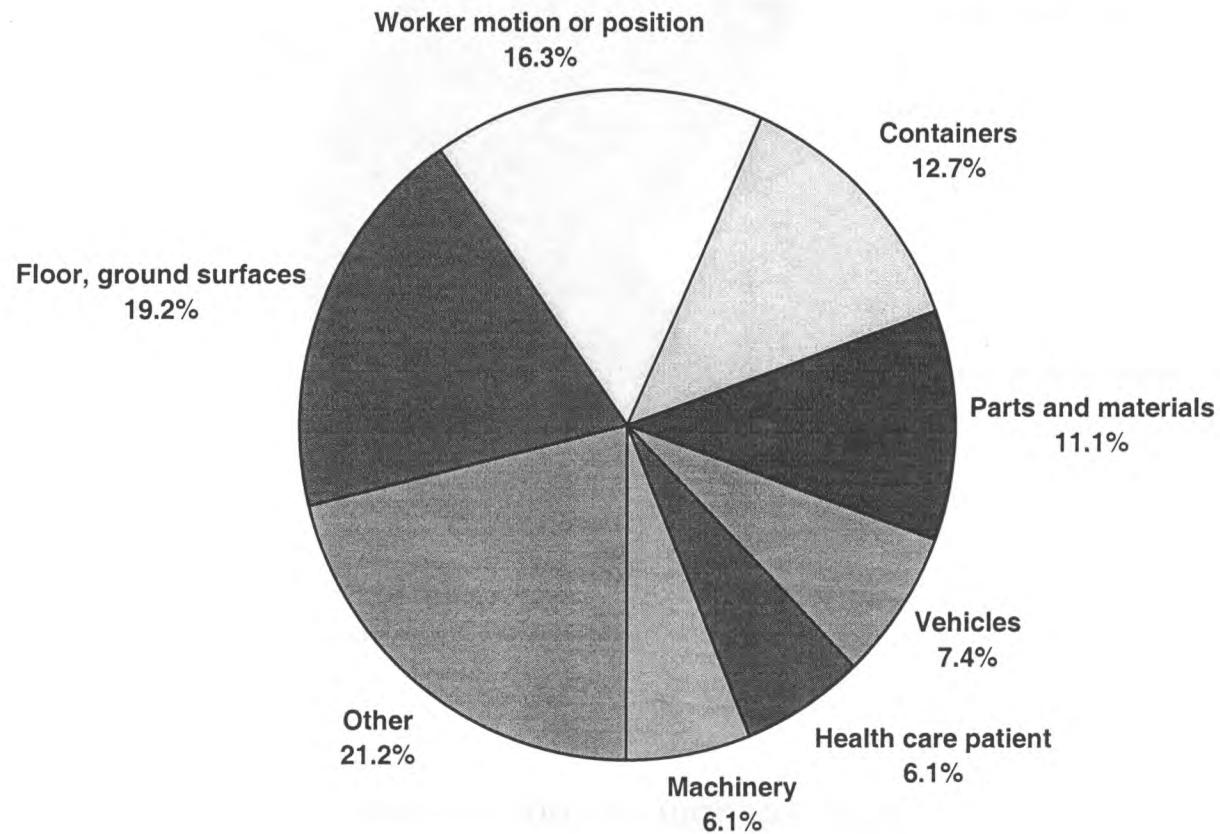
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 3. Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2002



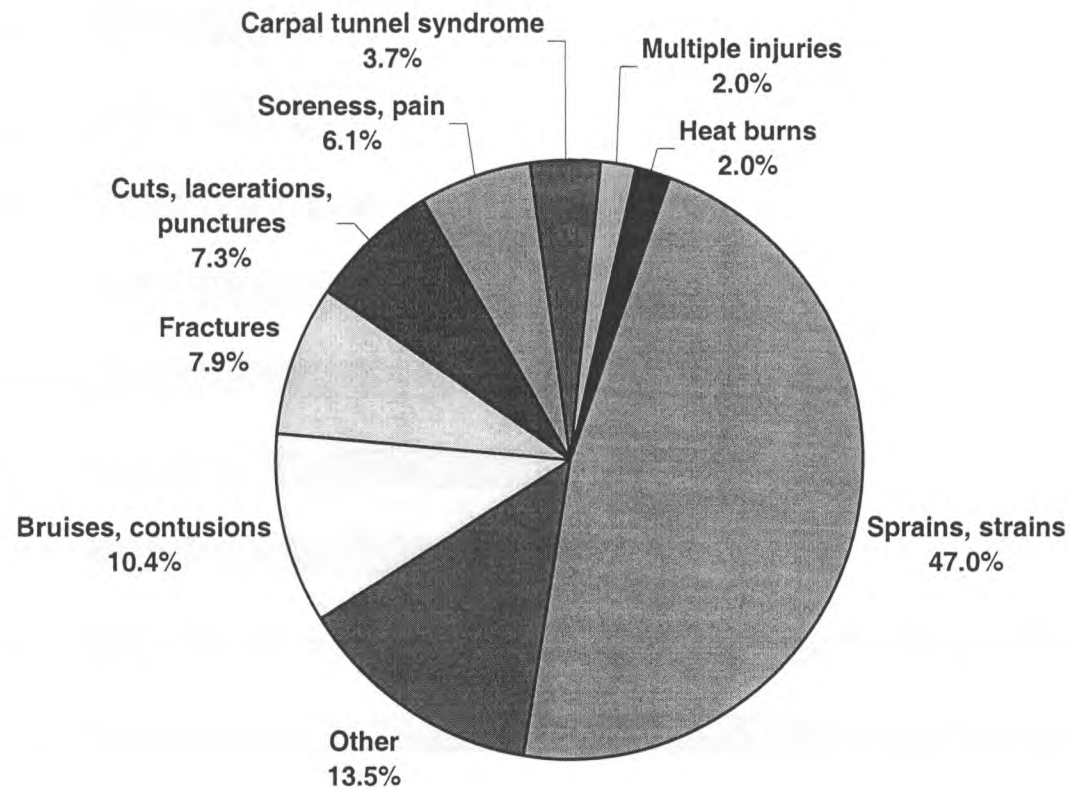
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 2. Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2002

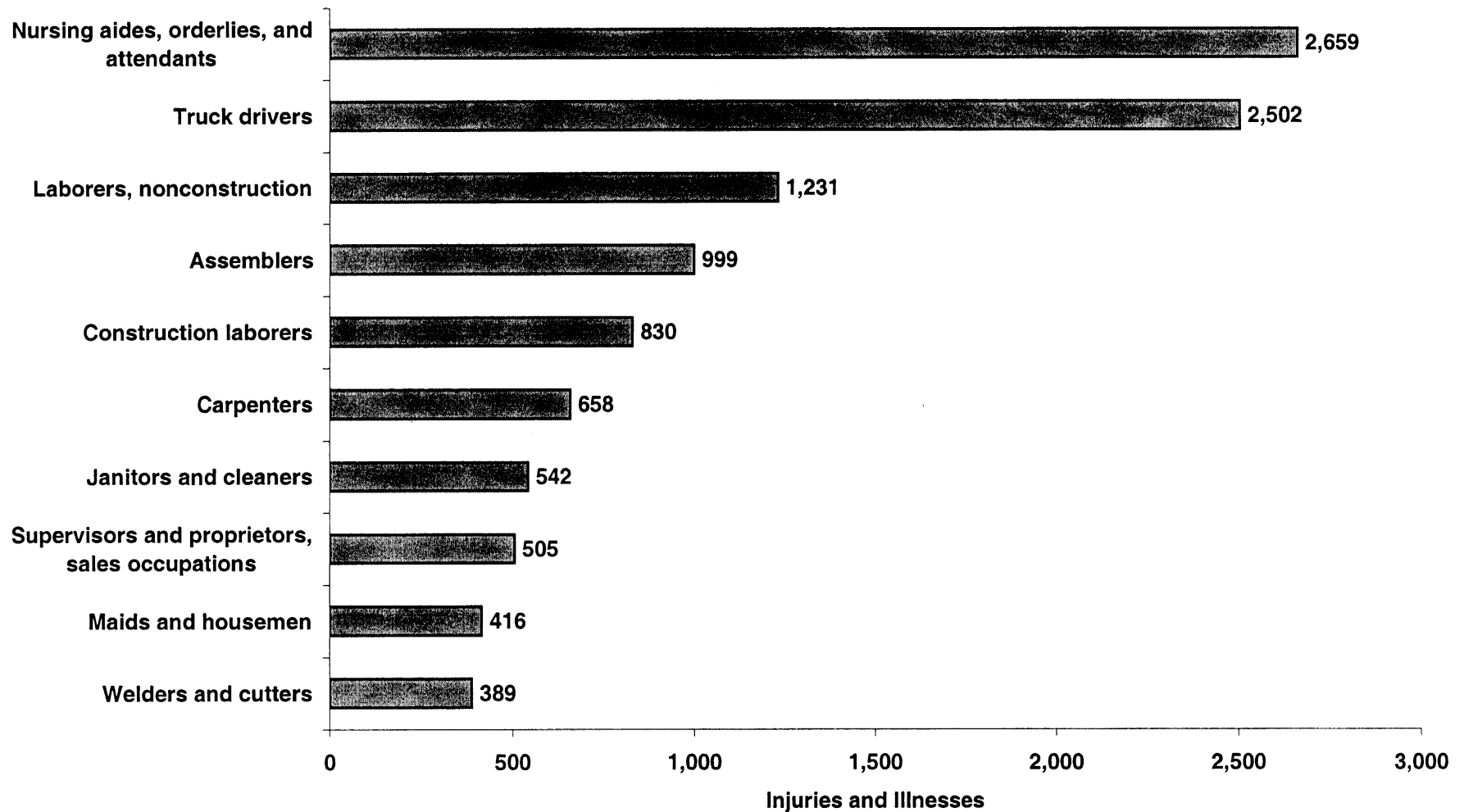


SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 4. Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2002

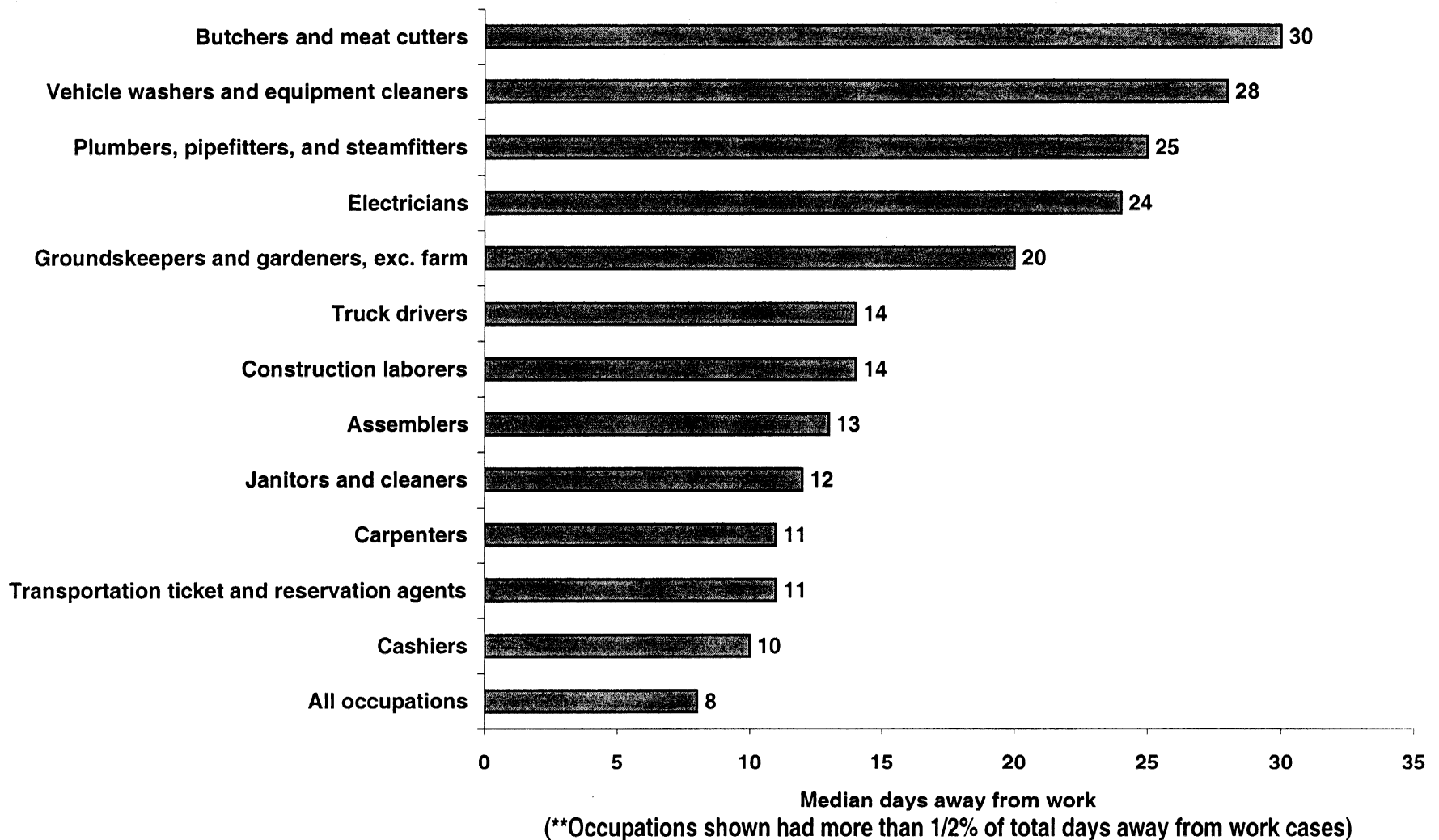


**Chart 5. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses
with days away from work,
Missouri, private industry, 2002**



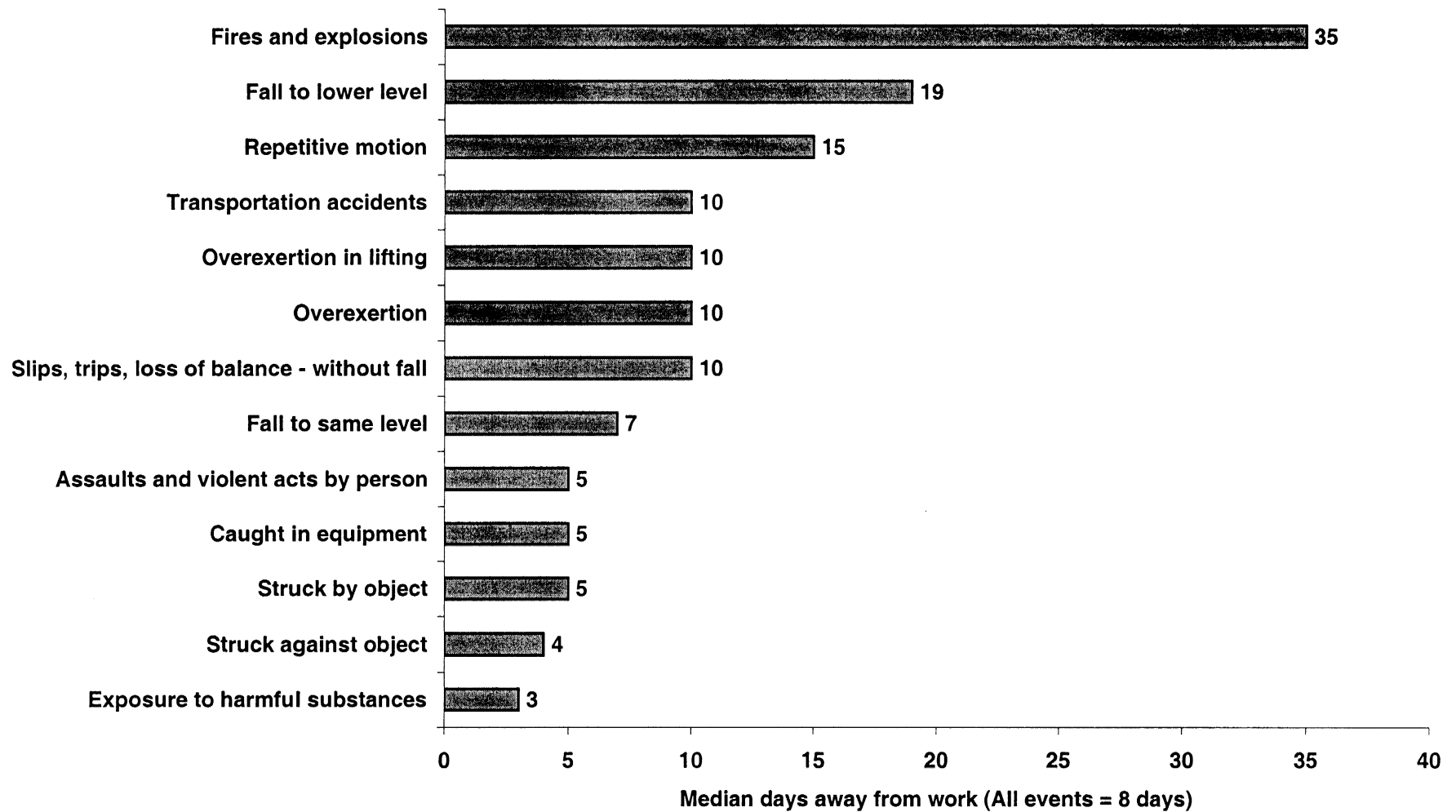
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 6. Occupations with the highest median days away from work,
Missouri, private industry, 2002**



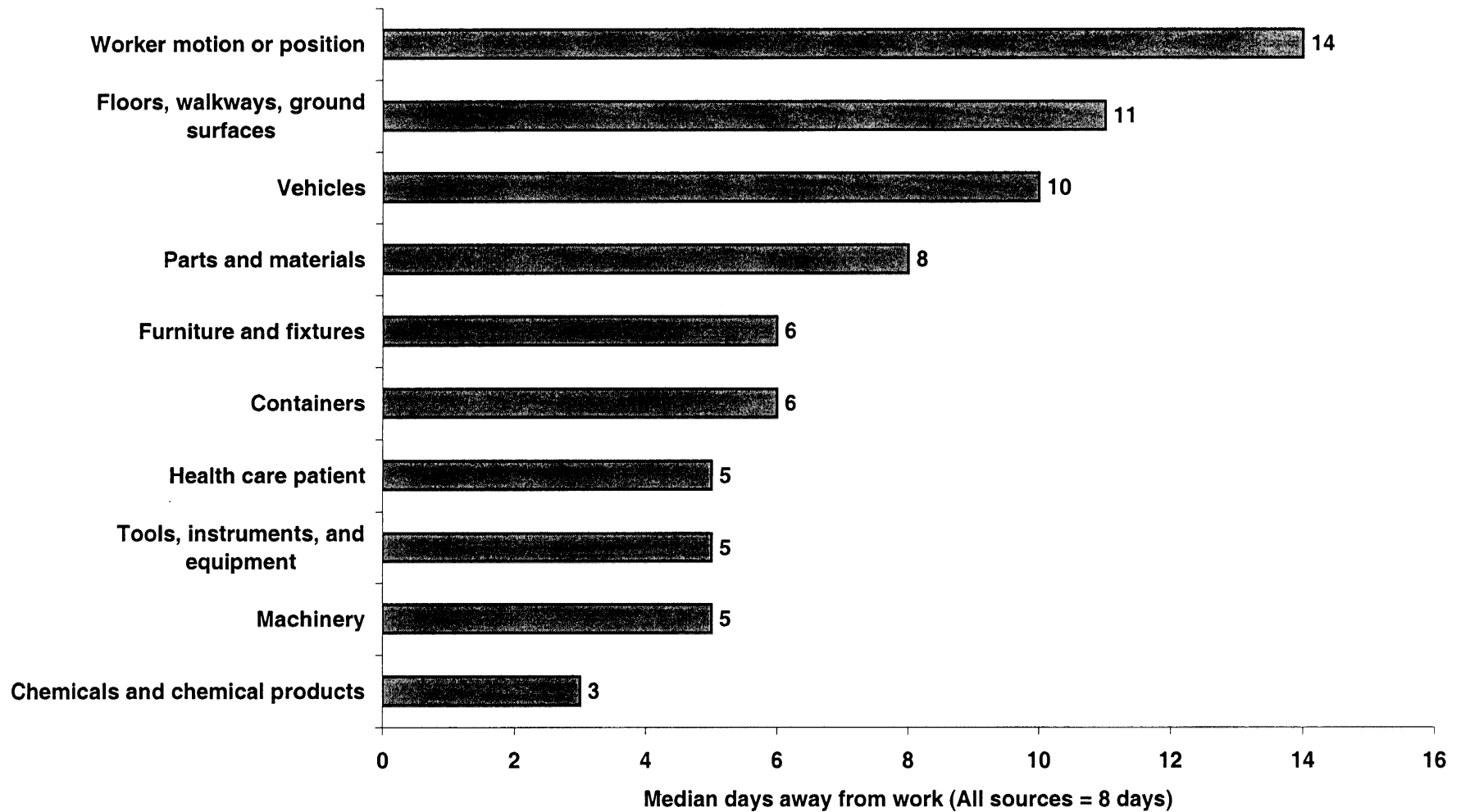
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 7. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by event or exposure, Missouri, private industry, 2002



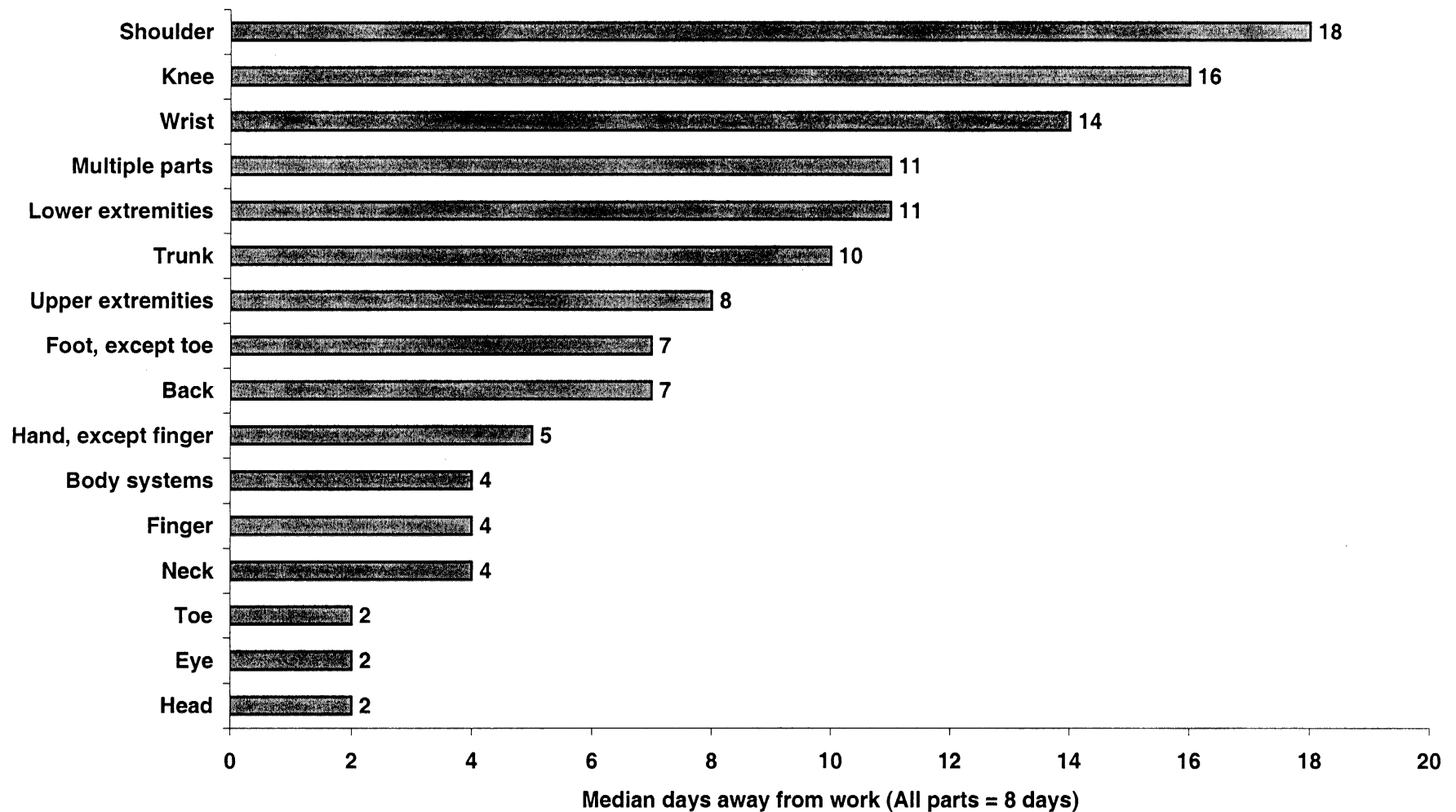
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 8. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2002



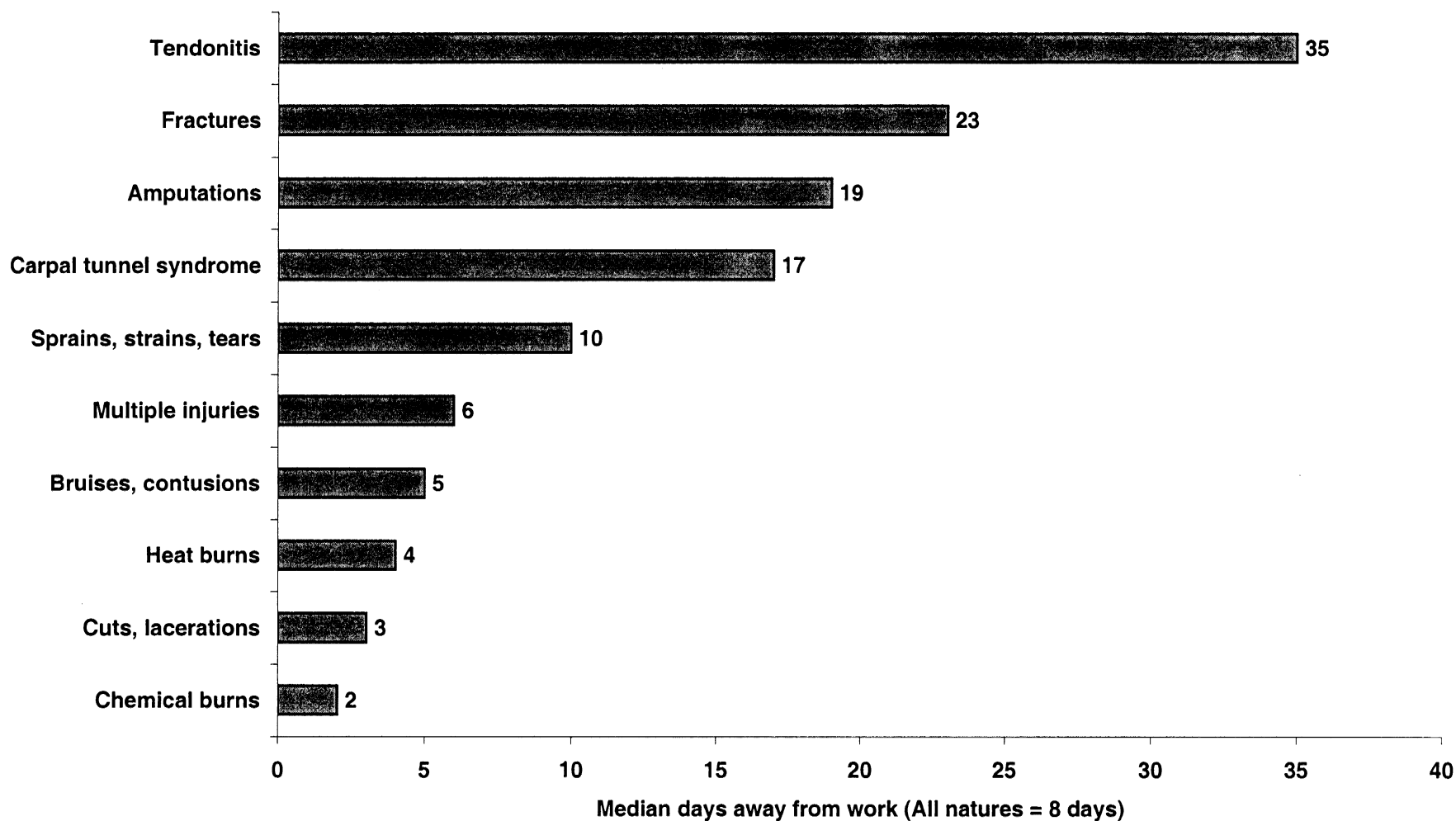
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 9. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2002



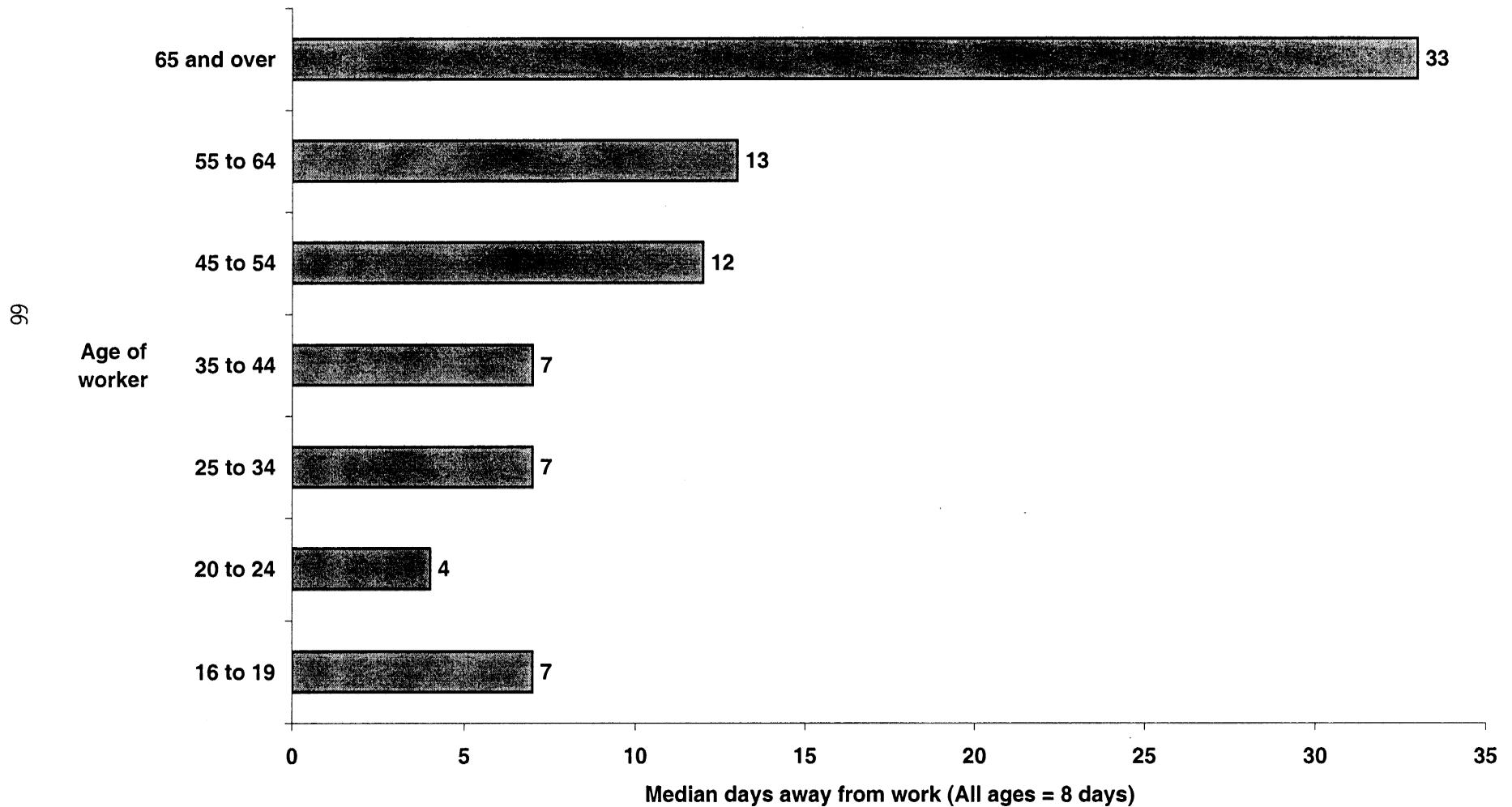
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 10. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2002



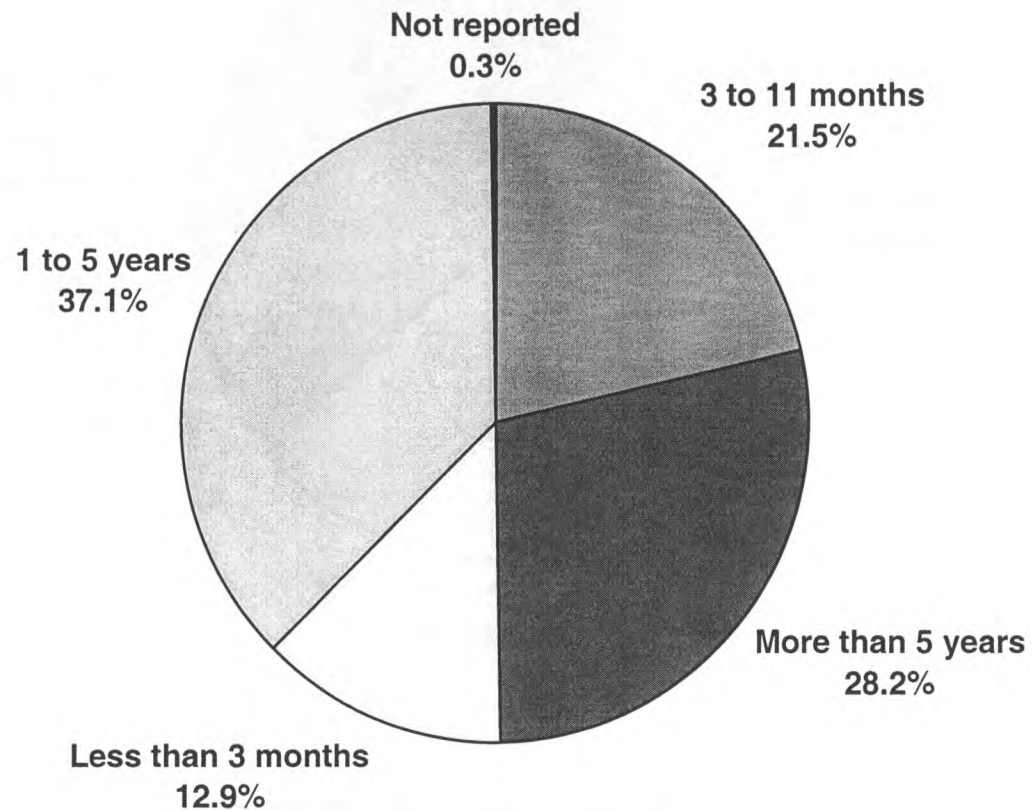
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 11. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by age of worker, Missouri, private industry, 2002



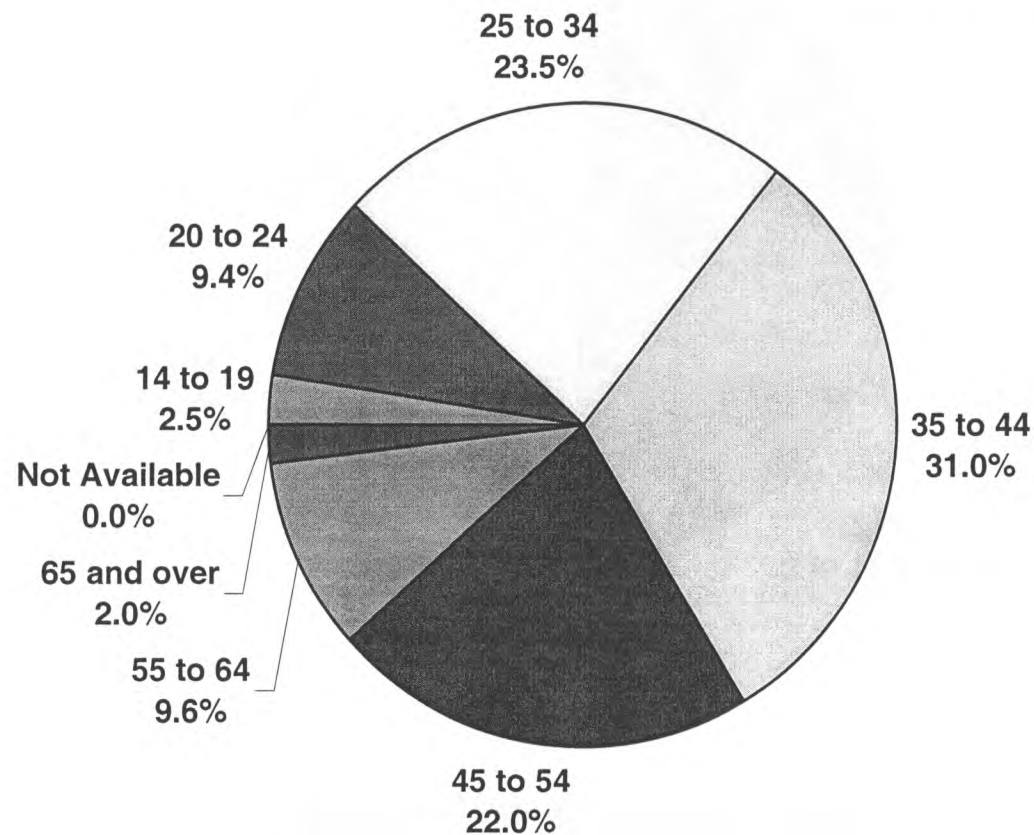
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by length of service, Missouri, private industry, 2002



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 13. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Missouri, private industry, 2002



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2002

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Missouri--private industry								
		Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,802	579	78	3,216	6,462	3,207	1,874	3,988	609	6,789
Sex:										
Men	17,192	450	75	3,103	4,613	2,378	1,473	2,380	222	2,498
Women	9,530	129	--	114	1,849	749	401	1,608	387	4,291
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	677	80	--	75	120	--	--	211	--	180
20 to 24	2,530	95	5	311	322	79	148	579	50	942
25 to 34	6,287	129	9	800	1,453	716	272	802	112	1,994
35 to 44	8,317	188	26	1,273	2,121	964	946	765	180	1,855
45 to 54	5,891	--	22	479	1,571	912	362	1,136	158	1,221
55 to 64	2,562	34	13	183	824	423	140	423	99	423
65 and over	537	--	--	96	51	108	--	71	--	174
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	1,248	--	--	--	53	123	--	221	95	717
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,972	12	--	63	434	475	411	1,343	327	907
Service	5,146	--	--	--	119	--	--	655	112	4,197
Farming, forestry, and fishing	694	511	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	4,938	15	36	2,132	992	650	--	713	54	217
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,801	40	38	1,016	4,855	1,936	1,158	1,053	13	693
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	3,460	128	--	527	749	289	--	498	79	1,148
3 to 11 months	5,754	165	15	748	899	842	538	897	67	1,581
1 to 5 years	9,937	182	25	1,027	2,043	1,136	733	1,566	282	2,942
More than 5 years	7,566	104	30	914	2,770	859	564	1,026	181	1,118
Not reported	85	--	5	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	17,616	437	--	2,468	4,397	1,043	1,373	2,455	401	5,043
Black, non-Hispanic	1,704	12	--	56	265	166	258	151	50	746
Hispanic	422	15	--	--	203	--	--	65	--	75
Asian or Pacific Islander	122	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	97	--	--	40	43	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	6,835	112	78	593	1,505	1,972	226	1,318	156	877

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

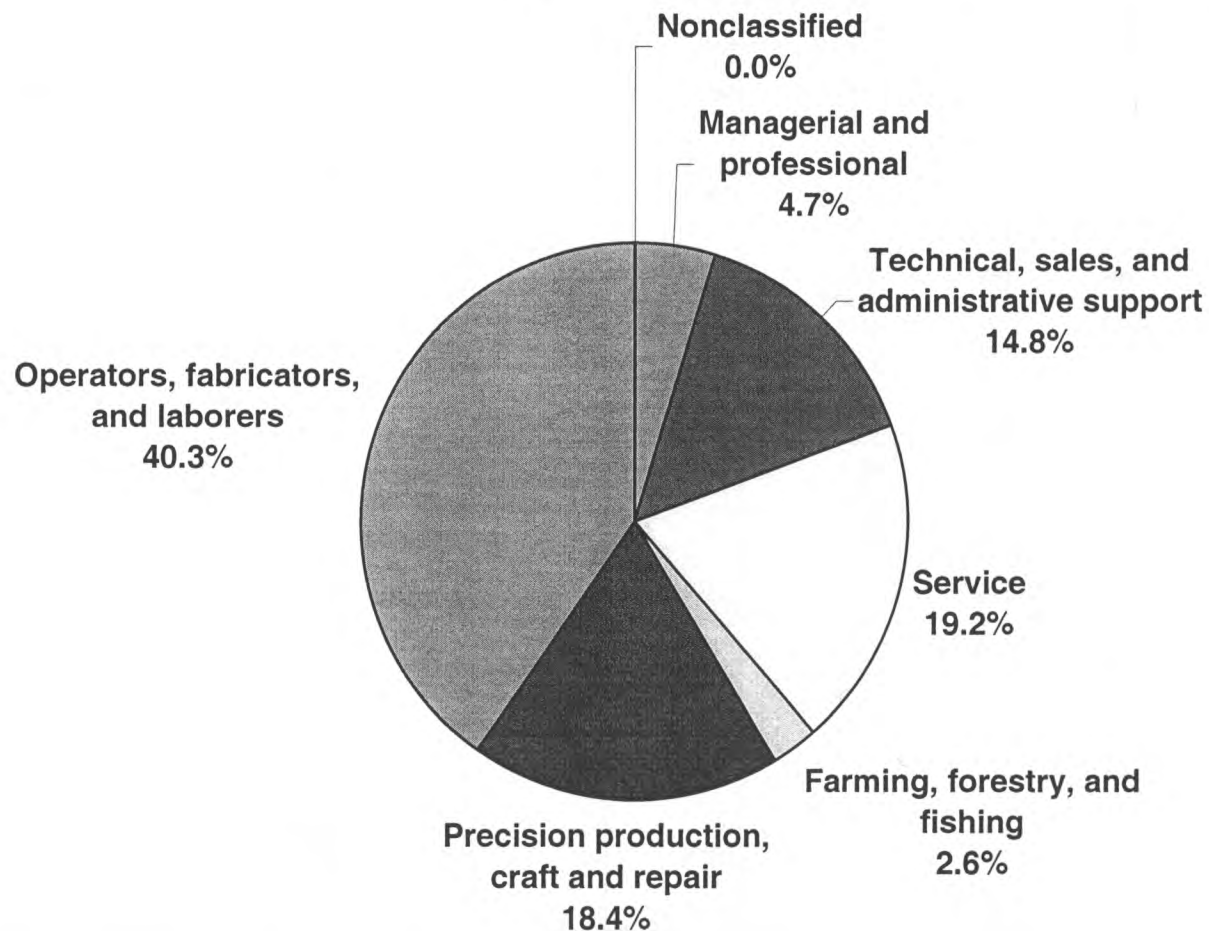
³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group, Missouri, private industry, 2002



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry										
Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,802	579	78	3,216	6,462	3,207	1,874	3,988	609	6,789
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	2,659	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,648
Truck drivers	2,502	--	6	--	327	1,400	277	386	--	--
Laborers, nonconstruction	1,231	--	7	--	507	64	387	124	--	138
Assemblers	999	--	--	--	942	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	830	--	--	829	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	658	--	--	632	12	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners	542	--	--	--	109	--	--	70	78	240
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	505	--	--	--	--	--	--	487	--	--
Maids and housemen	416	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	416
Welders and cutters	389	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	--
Driver-sales workers	386	--	--	--	--	--	338	--	--	--
Automobile mechanics	367	--	--	--	22	--	--	252	--	91
Butchers and meat cutters	344	--	--	--	34	--	--	309	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	329	--	--	237	19	69	--	--	--	--
Kitchen workers, food preparation	322	--	--	--	--	--	--	283	--	--
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	318	--	--	--	169	--	--	--	--	66
Sales workers, other commodities	311	--	--	--	--	15	--	267	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	306	242	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Packaging and filling machine operators	301	--	--	--	298	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	275	--	--	--	14	166	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	269	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	269
Cooks	264	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	--	139
Electricians	220	--	--	176	33	--	--	--	--	--
Farm workers	218	209	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, refrigeration mechanics	209	--	--	209	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health aides, exc. nursing	208	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	208
Mail clerks, exc. postal service	201	--	--	--	18	--	167	--	--	--
Electrical power installers and repairers	201	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, production occupations	196	--	--	--	156	--	--	--	--	--
Guards and police, exc. public service	192	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	16	164
Cashiers	191	--	--	--	--	--	--	181	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,802	579	78	3,216	6,462	3,207	1,874	3,988	609	6,789
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	12,608	189	23	1,303	2,651	1,550	1,169	1,982	204	3,537
Bruises, contusions	2,800	60	5	292	444	332	--	353	19	1,158
Cuts, lacerations	1,538	54	8	275	692	67	--	214	--	137
Fractures	2,122	54	13	455	460	141	--	336	42	549
Heat burns	527	--	--	--	157	61	--	178	--	97
Carpal tunnel syndrome	997	12	--	--	473	133	--	77	142	--
Tendonitis	146	18	--	17	46	14	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	93	12	--	--	44	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	107	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	535	--	--	38	67	114	--	112	32	163
Part of body affected:										
Head	1,639	--	7	199	541	79	--	243	--	411
Eye	701	--	--	81	366	16	--	156	--	--
Neck	573	15	--	42	94	109	--	--	15	216
Trunk	8,974	231	30	955	1,906	1,001	773	1,650	202	2,226
Shoulder	1,774	42	8	257	466	193	--	311	37	394
Back	5,360	133	11	423	912	671	556	1,106	147	1,401
Upper extremities	6,772	139	26	537	2,349	674	374	917	198	1,558
Wrist	1,987	43	6	57	808	180	--	294	147	381
Hand, except finger	775	30	--	101	277	32	--	190	--	68
Finger	2,162	--	10	169	806	216	--	255	34	586
Lower extremities	6,181	133	9	1,162	1,155	922	268	873	119	1,540
Knee	2,969	59	--	435	565	418	--	373	65	940
Foot, except toe	589	14	--	158	88	31	--	128	19	127
Toe	328	--	--	149	49	18	--	80	--	--
Body systems	379	--	--	--	101	31	--	--	--	112
Multiple parts	2,178	--	6	285	313	379	191	213	50	715

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Missouri--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	242	14	--	--	79	14	--	--	--	--
Containers	3,395	30	5	92	722	349	590	1,049	39	519
Furniture and fixtures	1,066	--	--	61	194	--	--	220	119	388
Machinery	1,626	--	10	196	740	70	--	230	--	301
Parts and materials	2,981	16	6	757	1,143	231	--	503	12	179
Worker motion or position	4,368	87	--	449	1,439	674	190	529	230	770
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5,144	39	12	939	814	711	373	758	93	1,406
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,314	48	11	271	470	127	--	75	48	264
Vehicles	1,989	60	--	146	245	639	283	151	15	447
Health care patient	1,627	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,594
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	6,243	192	27	988	1,942	499	196	943	90	1,365
Struck by object	3,052	121	6	503	767	224	--	505	31	815
Struck against object	1,451	33	11	239	449	139	--	248	54	233
Caught in equipment or object	1,228	31	10	126	529	63	--	126	--	271
Fall to lower level	2,017	82	9	797	240	327	--	167	15	263
Fall to same level	3,469	48	7	207	568	399	254	630	99	1,256
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	1,066	18	--	166	278	247	--	108	--	176
Overexertion	6,981	99	24	524	1,564	752	847	1,342	100	1,729
Overexertion in lifting	3,954	40	7	340	711	337	598	983	96	843
Repetitive motion	1,614	30	--	50	838	199	--	113	154	143
Exposure to harmful substances	1,157	31	7	69	380	129	--	195	--	274
Transportation accidents	1,176	14	--	92	112	377	181	--	15	354
Fires and explosions	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	718	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	644

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,802 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	47.0	32.6	29.5	40.5	41.0	48.3	62.4	49.7	33.4	52.1
Bruises, contusions	10.4	10.4	6.4	9.1	6.9	10.4	--	8.9	3.1	17.1
Cuts, lacerations	5.7	9.4	10.3	8.5	10.7	2.1	--	5.4	--	2.0
Fractures	7.9	9.2	16.7	14.2	7.1	4.4	--	8.4	6.9	8.1
Heat burns	2.0	--	--	--	2.4	1.9	--	4.5	--	1.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3.7	2.0	--	--	7.3	4.1	--	1.9	23.3	--
Tendonitis	0.5	3.1	--	0.5	0.7	0.4	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.3	2.0	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	0.4	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	2.0	--	--	1.2	1.0	3.5	--	2.8	5.2	2.4
Part of body affected:										
Head	6.1	--	9.0	6.2	8.4	2.5	--	6.1	--	6.0
Eye	2.6	--	--	2.5	5.7	0.5	--	3.9	--	--
Neck	2.1	2.6	--	1.3	1.5	3.4	--	--	2.4	3.2
Trunk	33.5	40.0	38.5	29.7	29.5	31.2	41.2	41.4	33.2	32.8
Shoulder	6.6	7.3	10.3	8.0	7.2	6.0	--	7.8	6.1	5.8
Back	20.0	22.9	14.1	13.2	14.1	20.9	29.6	27.7	24.1	20.6
Upper extremities	25.3	24.1	33.3	16.7	36.4	21.0	20.0	23.0	32.5	22.9
Wrist	7.4	7.5	7.7	1.8	12.5	5.6	--	7.4	24.2	5.6
Hand, except finger	2.9	5.3	--	3.1	4.3	1.0	--	4.8	--	1.0
Finger	8.1	--	12.8	5.3	12.5	6.7	--	6.4	5.6	8.6
Lower extremities	23.1	23.0	11.5	36.1	17.9	28.8	14.3	21.9	19.6	22.7
Knee	11.1	10.2	--	13.5	8.7	13.0	--	9.3	10.6	13.9
Foot, except toe	2.2	2.5	--	4.9	1.4	1.0	--	3.2	3.1	1.9
Toe	1.2	--	--	4.6	0.8	0.6	--	2.0	--	--
Body systems	1.4	--	--	--	1.6	1.0	--	--	--	1.7
Multiple parts	8.1	--	7.7	8.9	4.8	11.8	10.2	5.3	8.3	10.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Missouri--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	0.9	2.5	--	--	1.2	0.4	--	--	--	--
Containers	12.7	5.2	6.4	2.9	11.2	10.9	31.5	26.3	6.4	7.6
Furniture and fixtures	4.0	--	--	1.9	3.0	--	--	5.5	19.5	5.7
Machinery	6.1	--	12.8	6.1	11.5	2.2	--	5.8	--	4.4
Parts and materials	11.1	2.7	7.7	23.5	17.7	7.2	--	12.6	2.0	2.6
Worker motion or position	16.3	15.1	--	14.0	22.3	21.0	10.1	13.3	37.8	11.3
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	19.2	6.8	15.4	29.2	12.6	22.2	19.9	19.0	15.3	20.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4.9	8.4	14.1	8.4	7.3	4.0	--	1.9	7.8	3.9
Vehicles	7.4	10.4	--	4.5	3.8	19.9	15.1	3.8	2.4	6.6
Health care patient	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.5
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	23.3	33.2	34.6	30.7	30.1	15.6	10.5	23.6	14.7	20.1
Struck by object	11.4	20.8	7.7	15.7	11.9	7.0	--	12.7	5.1	12.0
Struck against object	5.4	5.6	14.1	7.4	6.9	4.3	--	6.2	8.9	3.4
Caught in equipment or object	4.6	5.4	12.8	3.9	8.2	2.0	--	3.2	--	4.0
Fall to lower level	7.5	14.1	11.5	24.8	3.7	10.2	--	4.2	2.5	3.9
Fall to same level	12.9	8.3	9.0	6.4	8.8	12.5	13.6	15.8	16.3	18.5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	4.0	3.1	--	5.1	4.3	7.7	--	2.7	--	2.6
Overexertion	26.0	17.2	30.8	16.3	24.2	23.5	45.2	33.7	16.3	25.5
Overexertion in lifting	14.8	6.9	9.0	10.6	11.0	10.5	31.9	24.6	15.8	12.4
Repetitive motion	6.0	5.1	--	1.6	13.0	6.2	--	2.8	25.2	2.1
Exposure to harmful substances	4.3	5.3	9.0	2.1	5.9	4.0	--	4.9	--	4.0
Transportation accidents	4.4	2.3	--	2.9	1.7	11.8	9.7	--	2.4	5.2
Fires and explosions	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,802 cases]	142.8	287.4	178.8	256.4	186.9	206.1	136.3	110.0	41.2	117.4
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	67.2	93.7	52.7	103.9	76.7	99.6	85.0	54.7	13.8	61.2
Bruises, contusions	14.9	29.9	11.5	23.3	12.8	21.4	--	9.7	1.3	20.0
Cuts, lacerations	8.2	27.0	18.3	21.9	20.0	4.3	--	5.9	--	2.4
Fractures	11.3	26.6	29.8	36.3	13.3	9.1	--	9.3	2.8	9.5
Heat burns	2.8	--	--	--	4.5	3.9	--	4.9	--	1.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.3	5.8	--	--	13.7	8.6	--	2.1	9.6	--
Tendonitis	0.8	8.9	--	1.4	1.3	0.9	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.5	5.8	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	0.6	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	2.9	--	--	3.0	1.9	7.3	--	3.1	2.2	2.8
Part of body affected:										
Head	8.7	--	16.1	15.9	15.7	5.1	--	6.7	--	7.1
Eye	3.7	--	--	6.4	10.6	1.0	--	4.3	--	--
Neck	3.1	7.6	--	3.4	2.7	7.0	--	--	1.0	3.7
Trunk	47.8	114.8	68.8	76.2	55.1	64.3	56.2	45.5	13.7	38.5
Shoulder	9.5	20.9	18.3	20.5	13.5	12.4	--	8.6	2.5	6.8
Back	28.6	65.9	25.2	33.7	26.4	43.2	40.4	30.5	9.9	24.2
Upper extremities	36.1	69.1	59.6	42.8	67.9	43.3	27.2	25.3	13.4	26.9
Wrist	10.6	21.5	13.8	4.6	23.4	11.6	--	8.1	10.0	6.6
Hand, except finger	4.1	15.1	--	8.1	8.0	2.1	--	5.3	--	1.2
Finger	11.5	--	22.9	13.5	23.3	13.9	--	7.0	2.3	10.1
Lower extremities	32.9	66.2	20.6	92.6	33.4	59.3	19.5	24.1	8.1	26.6
Knee	15.8	29.3	--	34.7	16.3	26.9	--	10.3	4.4	16.3
Foot, except toe	3.1	7.2	--	12.6	2.6	2.0	--	3.5	1.3	2.2
Toe	1.7	--	--	11.9	1.4	1.2	--	2.2	--	--
Body systems	2.0	--	--	--	2.9	2.0	--	--	--	1.9
Multiple parts	11.6	--	13.8	22.7	9.1	24.3	13.9	5.9	3.4	12.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Missouri--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.3	7.2	--	--	2.3	0.9	--	--	--	--
Containers	18.1	15.0	11.5	7.3	20.9	22.5	42.9	28.9	2.7	9.0
Furniture and fixtures	5.7	--	--	4.8	5.6	--	--	6.1	8.0	6.7
Machinery	8.7	--	22.9	15.6	21.4	4.5	--	6.4	--	5.2
Parts and materials	15.9	7.7	13.8	60.4	33.0	14.8	--	13.9	0.8	3.1
Worker motion or position	23.3	43.4	--	35.8	41.6	43.3	13.8	14.6	15.6	13.3
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	27.4	19.5	27.5	74.8	23.5	45.7	27.1	20.9	6.3	24.3
Tools, instruments, and equipment	7.0	24.0	25.2	21.6	13.6	8.2	--	2.1	3.2	4.6
Vehicles	10.6	29.9	--	11.7	7.1	41.1	20.6	4.2	1.0	7.7
Health care patient	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.6
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	33.3	95.5	61.9	78.8	56.2	32.1	14.3	26.0	6.1	23.6
Struck by object	16.3	59.9	13.8	40.1	22.2	14.4	--	13.9	2.1	14.1
Struck against object	7.7	16.1	25.2	19.0	13.0	8.9	--	6.9	3.7	4.0
Caught in equipment or object	6.5	15.4	22.9	10.0	15.3	4.0	--	3.5	--	4.7
Fall to lower level	10.7	40.6	20.6	63.5	6.9	21.0	--	4.6	1.0	4.5
Fall to same level	18.5	23.8	16.1	16.5	16.4	25.7	18.5	17.4	6.7	21.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	5.7	8.9	--	13.2	8.0	15.9	--	3.0	--	3.1
Overexertion	37.2	49.4	55.0	41.8	45.2	48.4	61.6	37.0	6.7	29.9
Overexertion in lifting	21.1	19.7	16.1	27.1	20.6	21.7	43.5	27.1	6.5	14.6
Repetitive motion	8.6	14.8	--	4.0	24.2	12.8	--	3.1	10.4	2.5
Exposure to harmful substances	6.2	15.2	16.1	5.5	11.0	8.3	--	5.4	--	4.7
Transportation accidents	6.3	6.7	--	7.4	3.3	24.2	13.2	--	1.0	6.1
Fires and explosions	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,802 cases]	142.8	287.4	178.8	256.4	186.9	206.1	136.3	110.0	41.2	117.4
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	67.2	93.7	52.7	103.9	76.7	99.6	85.0	54.7	13.8	61.2
Bruises, contusions	14.9	29.9	11.5	23.3	12.8	21.4	--	9.7	1.3	20.0
Cuts, lacerations	8.2	27.0	18.3	21.9	20.0	4.3	--	5.9	--	2.4
Fractures	11.3	26.6	29.8	36.3	13.3	9.1	--	9.3	2.8	9.5
Heat burns	2.8	--	--	--	4.5	3.9	--	4.9	--	1.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.3	5.8	--	--	13.7	8.6	--	2.1	9.6	--
Tendonitis	0.8	8.9	--	1.4	1.3	0.9	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.5	5.8	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	0.6	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	2.9	--	--	3.0	1.9	7.3	--	3.1	2.2	2.8
Part of body affected:										
Head	8.7	--	16.1	15.9	15.7	5.1	--	6.7	--	7.1
Eye	3.7	--	--	6.4	10.6	1.0	--	4.3	--	--
Neck	3.1	7.6	--	3.4	2.7	7.0	--	--	1.0	3.7
Trunk	47.8	114.8	68.8	76.2	55.1	64.3	56.2	45.5	13.7	38.5
Shoulder	9.5	20.9	18.3	20.5	13.5	12.4	--	8.6	2.5	6.8
Back	28.6	65.9	25.2	33.7	26.4	43.2	40.4	30.5	9.9	24.2
Upper extremities	36.1	69.1	59.6	42.8	67.9	43.3	27.2	25.3	13.4	26.9
Wrist	10.6	21.5	13.8	4.6	23.4	11.6	--	8.1	10.0	6.6
Hand, except finger	4.1	15.1	--	8.1	8.0	2.1	--	5.3	--	1.2
Finger	11.5	--	22.9	13.5	23.3	13.9	--	7.0	2.3	10.1
Lower extremities	32.9	66.2	20.6	92.6	33.4	59.3	19.5	24.1	8.1	26.6
Knee	15.8	29.3	--	34.7	16.3	26.9	--	10.3	4.4	16.3
Foot, except toe	3.1	7.2	--	12.6	2.6	2.0	--	3.5	1.3	2.2
Toe	1.7	--	--	11.9	1.4	1.2	--	2.2	--	--
Body systems	2.0	--	--	--	2.9	2.0	--	--	--	1.9
Multiple parts	11.6	--	13.8	22.7	9.1	24.3	13.9	5.9	3.4	12.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [26,802 cases]	100.0	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Sex:									
Men	100.0	12.9	8.9	18.5	13.9	13.6	8.3	24.0	9
Women	100.0	17.8	11.9	17.3	11.5	13.9	8.0	19.6	7
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	100.0	25.9	9.0	13.4	20.6	20.9	6.3	3.9	7
20 to 24	100.0	21.8	17.7	23.3	9.9	16.6	4.8	5.9	4
25 to 34	100.0	14.6	10.9	17.4	16.5	13.6	7.8	19.2	7
35 to 44	100.0	15.9	9.9	20.8	11.0	14.0	6.0	22.4	7
45 to 54	100.0	10.2	6.9	14.7	14.4	12.0	13.0	28.9	12
55 to 64	100.0	12.9	7.4	16.6	10.6	13.2	8.4	30.9	13
65 and over	100.0	2.4	8.6	6.6	6.1	10.2	11.6	54.4	33
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	17.2	8.4	15.8	13.8	20.9	6.1	17.7	10
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	20.5	10.9	18.4	14.3	11.5	4.7	19.8	6
Service	100.0	14.5	13.1	20.1	12.8	15.9	6.9	16.7	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	14.7	12.3	12.0	10.2	18.6	9.5	22.7	11
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	13.4	9.4	19.1	9.1	9.1	12.6	27.2	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	12.7	8.3	17.1	14.6	14.5	8.2	24.6	10
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	17.4	12.5	20.6	12.6	13.0	8.1	15.8	5
3 to 11 months	100.0	16.9	11.8	20.4	14.5	12.6	5.7	18.1	6
1 to 5 years	100.0	15.3	10.5	16.0	13.7	13.5	6.8	24.3	8
More than 5 years	100.0	10.8	6.7	17.8	11.3	15.3	11.9	26.2	12
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	14.0	10.5	18.3	13.4	14.7	8.1	21.1	8
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	17.2	13.7	24.9	11.7	8.5	6.9	17.3	4
Hispanic	100.0	19.5	10.1	24.0	15.6	7.5	4.8	18.4	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	7.5	22.2	20.1	4.1	3.6	9.1	33.3	10
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	16.3	--	13.9	--	18.9	11.9	39.1	26
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [26,802 cases]	100.0	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	10.4	12.9	22.0	16.0	19.5	6.6	12.5	7
Truck drivers	100.0	9.6	3.1	11.9	22.0	12.5	7.6	33.2	14
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	9.1	11.7	35.0	9.0	10.7	3.9	20.5	5
Assemblers	100.0	16.0	7.1	11.9	10.9	22.9	8.5	22.7	13
Construction laborers	100.0	3.1	2.0	19.7	12.3	16.8	18.1	28.0	14
Carpenters	100.0	5.8	11.0	19.6	11.2	11.0	4.5	36.9	11
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	11.3	3.5	24.2	10.6	2.7	8.0	39.5	12
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	100.0	20.3	9.6	20.2	38.0	2.6	0.2	9.0	5
Maids and housemen	100.0	23.9	18.4	27.7	3.7	21.3	1.6	3.5	3
Welders and cutters	100.0	27.7	15.1	17.4	3.0	9.0	5.3	22.5	5
Driver-sales workers	100.0	8.7	1.8	33.9	14.4	7.2	5.9	28.1	7
Automobile mechanics	100.0	19.4	10.7	35.5	10.7	--	5.6	18.0	5
Butchers and meat cutters	100.0	1.0	3.8	4.7	4.3	--	83.2	3.0	30
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	5.9	7.7	22.6	7.7	1.2	13.2	41.6	25
Kitchen workers, food preparation	100.0	34.0	6.9	5.7	8.2	23.9	12.6	8.8	7
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	100.0	12.7	23.2	33.0	5.4	3.5	3.0	19.2	3
Sales workers, other commodities	100.0	12.8	18.5	31.7	11.5	16.4	6.8	2.3	5
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	100.0	9.9	5.8	9.9	11.7	27.9	4.7	30.1	20
Packaging and filling machine operators	100.0	20.5	10.3	17.5	24.8	13.2	3.9	9.7	6
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	100.0	8.1	1.7	5.8	--	31.3	17.3	35.7	28
Registered nurses	100.0	19.3	17.2	13.1	8.5	20.1	9.0	12.9	6
Cooks	100.0	42.6	20.3	5.1	15.8	1.4	3.7	11.1	2
Electricians	100.0	5.8	7.6	15.2	6.5	12.8	11.1	41.0	24
Farm workers	100.0	8.1	28.3	13.4	2.7	18.7	11.9	16.9	6
Heating, air conditioning, refrigeration mechanics	100.0	45.5	45.5	9.0	--	--	--	--	2
Health aides, exc. nursing	100.0	2.5	24.2	23.0	0.6	3.9	--	45.7	7
Mail clerks, exc. postal service	100.0	88.2	--	0.8	0.8	3.7	0.8	5.7	1
Electrical power installers and repairers	100.0	9.2	17.9	27.7	9.4	8.1	2.3	25.4	5
Supervisors, production occupations	100.0	27.4	11.7	12.1	17.5	9.1	8.1	14.1	5
Guards and police, exc. public service	100.0	6.9	34.8	10.6	5.6	0.8	1.2	40.0	4
Cashiers	100.0	18.1	8.3	14.7	10.0	13.7	12.5	22.7	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [26,802 cases]	100.0	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	12.1	10.1	17.2	13.7	12.8	9.4	24.7	10
Bruises, contusions	100.0	15.0	14.2	25.5	15.3	14.5	5.3	10.2	5
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	31.2	14.7	18.6	13.5	10.3	4.1	7.5	3
Fractures	100.0	6.8	4.8	7.9	12.5	15.8	11.8	40.5	23
Heat burns	100.0	19.4	27.1	20.1	12.9	3.6	2.4	14.5	4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	5.4	5.2	11.6	10.3	23.1	16.8	27.5	17
Tendonitis	100.0	5.5	--	15.8	3.4	15.4	6.9	52.9	35
Chemical burns	100.0	33.0	30.3	28.2	4.3	--	1.4	2.7	2
Amputations	100.0	--	--	12.4	12.9	29.3	10.0	35.4	19
Multiple injuries	100.0	14.2	6.4	23.7	18.3	18.7	2.0	16.7	6
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	42.1	15.0	23.6	9.8	2.4	1.9	5.2	2
Eye	100.0	47.6	16.7	21.9	6.3	0.4	1.7	5.5	2
Neck	100.0	12.0	22.6	26.3	10.9	8.4	2.5	17.3	4
Trunk	100.0	14.2	6.3	18.6	13.3	12.4	11.8	23.4	10
Shoulder	100.0	6.5	4.8	15.5	12.2	13.4	13.8	33.8	18
Back	100.0	17.8	6.3	19.8	14.0	9.6	11.4	21.2	7
Upper extremities	100.0	14.5	11.7	18.6	12.7	14.7	7.3	20.5	8
Wrist	100.0	9.1	7.5	14.9	12.0	19.0	12.3	25.3	14
Hand, except finger	100.0	17.6	14.9	20.6	16.9	10.3	9.8	9.9	5
Finger	100.0	23.1	16.8	15.7	12.1	16.4	4.3	11.7	4
Lower extremities	100.0	9.3	9.9	13.3	16.2	17.4	8.0	25.9	11
Knee	100.0	5.7	5.9	12.2	11.1	25.4	9.6	30.1	16
Foot, except toe	100.0	16.1	8.4	19.1	14.2	9.3	4.6	28.4	7
Toe	100.0	17.9	41.0	5.4	5.0	9.7	10.0	11.0	2
Body systems	100.0	37.9	6.8	11.0	26.8	3.5	0.4	13.6	4
Multiple parts	100.0	6.3	13.5	21.5	5.0	18.0	4.0	31.6	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private Industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	32.2	17.1	18.2	27.6	0.9	1.0	3.1	3
Containers	100.0	17.5	6.5	25.6	11.3	8.2	14.4	16.5	6
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	18.3	10.4	20.0	5.7	7.5	9.4	28.7	6
Machinery	100.0	11.2	27.4	12.5	7.0	12.0	8.4	21.5	5
Parts and materials	100.0	19.5	5.8	18.7	17.7	11.5	8.2	18.6	8
Worker motion or position	100.0	9.0	5.2	15.9	11.1	20.1	10.5	28.3	14
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	10.0	9.0	14.1	15.9	15.6	7.2	28.3	11
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	21.3	18.0	16.1	7.5	16.5	6.9	13.7	5
Vehicles	100.0	10.4	8.7	19.0	15.0	13.8	4.6	28.5	10
Health care patient	100.0	13.6	19.8	16.6	19.9	16.3	5.7	8.1	5
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	19.1	14.5	22.7	12.2	11.8	6.3	13.6	5
Struck by object	100.0	17.4	12.8	23.5	11.4	13.8	5.9	15.3	5
Struck against object	100.0	25.5	13.5	21.5	10.8	8.4	7.0	13.3	4
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	12.1	20.2	20.0	14.0	15.2	7.7	11.0	5
Fall to lower level	100.0	7.4	5.9	15.4	6.8	20.5	6.9	37.0	19
Fall to same level	100.0	12.6	10.1	17.0	19.6	14.1	5.8	20.8	7
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	100.0	11.0	7.6	18.4	13.9	13.9	7.9	27.3	10
Overexertion	100.0	14.0	7.9	15.9	13.5	11.6	11.6	25.4	10
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	15.9	7.5	16.0	12.8	13.2	15.3	19.3	10
Repetitive motion	100.0	8.0	4.4	12.2	9.9	23.5	14.7	27.4	15
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	29.3	19.0	20.8	17.8	2.6	1.6	8.9	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	10.8	10.2	18.1	12.9	15.2	3.4	29.6	10
Fires and explosions	100.0	--	--	2.6	3.6	--	--	93.7	35
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	26.9	15.7	19.5	9.4	9.2	7.5	11.8	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by industry division and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry ² [26,802 cases]	100.0	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Goods producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	100.0	13.4	16.8	9.7	8.0	22.8	8.5	20.9	12
Mining ³	100.0	12.8	12.8	6.4	11.5	5.1	2.6	48.7	25
Construction	100.0	8.2	8.6	17.6	9.8	13.2	10.4	32.1	14
Manufacturing	100.0	17.8	10.4	15.6	11.9	14.8	7.4	22.1	8
Durable goods	100.0	14.5	8.8	16.6	11.6	15.3	7.9	25.2	10
Nondurable goods	100.0	24.8	13.8	13.5	12.5	13.6	6.4	15.5	5
Service producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	100.0	5.4	4.6	16.3	18.1	12.0	7.0	36.6	13
Wholesale trade	100.0	21.2	4.2	16.8	20.8	13.5	5.6	17.9	7
Retail trade	100.0	20.9	8.0	17.4	13.9	10.6	13.3	16.0	7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	27.5	7.9	15.0	9.5	18.7	2.3	19.1	5
Services	100.0	12.4	14.9	23.1	11.4	14.6	6.8	16.9	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry, sex, and age of worker, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Private industry ⁴	Sex		Age						
			Men	Women	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Total		26,802	17,192	9,530	677	2,530	6,287	8,317	5,891	2,562	537
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		579	450	129	80	95	129	188	--	34	--
Mining⁵		78	75	--	--	5	9	26	22	13	--
Metal mining ⁶	10	10	10	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	68	65	--	--	5	8	20	20	12	--
Construction		3,216	3,103	114	75	311	800	1,273	479	183	96
General building contractors	15	771	717	55	60	62	208	264	93	--	71
Residential building construction	152	544	522	--	60	61	178	113	60	--	71
Nonresidential building construction	154	228	195	--	--	--	--	151	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	16	336	328	--	--	35	110	88	61	40	--
Highway and street construction	161	123	120	--	--	23	16	52	29	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	162	213	208	--	--	--	94	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	17	2,109	2,058	52	--	213	482	921	325	130	--
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	633	633	--	--	--	--	395	--	--	--
Electrical work	173	218	208	--	--	--	--	83	66	--	--
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	358	343	--	--	--	92	174	--	--	--
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	168	168	--	--	34	34	50	--	19	--
Concrete work	177	118	116	--	--	--	18	82	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	264	264	--	--	--	86	--	79	--	--
Manufacturing		6,462	4,613	1,849	120	322	1,453	2,121	1,571	824	51
Durable goods		4,420	3,344	1,077	83	201	971	1,526	1,107	513	19
Lumber and wood products	24	346	300	--	--	--	111	101	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	25	372	245	127	9	39	74	136	86	21	7
Household furniture	251	180	107	73	9	26	36	59	40	11	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	341	325	--	--	--	112	144	--	--	--
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	264	253	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal products	34	535	440	96	--	--	112	154	140	70	--
Fabricated structural metal products	344	277	257	--	--	--	--	--	92	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	820	705	115	--	33	146	303	236	95	--
Metalworking machinery	354	68	51	18	--	17	10	--	12	--	--
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	201	147	55	--	11	75	48	33	34	--
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	166	132	34	--	--	75	41	19	--	--
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	85	73	12	--	--	20	36	16	11	--
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	381	164	217	--	9	98	112	112	45	--
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	111	40	71	--	--	19	27	35	26	--
Motors and generators	3621	106	35	71	--	--	19	23	35	26	--
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	54	29	26	--	--	10	19	21	--	--
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	87	25	62	--	6	20	29	19	12	--
Transportation equipment	37	1,047	761	286	13	33	162	344	337	158	--
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	800	582	218	--	31	143	251	255	115	--
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	541	388	153	--	19	107	157	177	81	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry, sex, and age of worker, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Private industry ⁴	Sex		Age						
			Men	Women	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	202	137	65	--	9	34	86	56	11	--
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	178	125	53	--	--	63	58	24	21	--
Nondurable goods		2,042	1,270	772	37	121	482	595	464	311	32
Food and kindred products	20	712	500	212	18	53	149	199	149	136	8
Meat products	201	212	149	63	10	21	58	63	42	17	--
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	136	85	50	--	15	42	37	31	9	--
Dairy products	202	47	31	16	--	--	--	29	7	--	--
Grain mill products	204	142	109	33	--	--	39	40	16	45	--
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	17	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Apparel and other textile products	23	87	30	57	--	13	13	19	25	17	--
Paper and allied products	26	130	92	38	--	--	31	41	42	17	--
Printing and publishing	27	396	251	145	6	30	85	148	70	49	9
Newspapers	271	79	50	29	--	--	24	28	14	5	--
Commercial printing	275	183	111	72	--	--	--	90	23	37	--
Chemicals and allied products	28	164	125	40	9	--	28	43	46	24	14
Drugs	283	--	20	5	--	--	--	10	12	--	--
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	487	242	245	--	--	166	137	112	--	--
Transportation and public utilities⁷		3,207	2,378	749	--	79	716	964	912	423	108
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	80	--	--	--	--	14	13	35	14	--
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,483	1,243	240	--	--	428	390	341	212	90
Transportation by air	45	634	393	241	--	--	--	154	331	111	--
Transportation services	47	25	14	11	--	9	5	--	--	5	--
Communications	48	445	277	169	--	14	154	150	84	38	--
Telephone communications	481	376	228	148	--	--	127	139	76	18	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	413	382	31	--	--	67	214	101	31	--
Electric services	491	188	167	--	--	--	54	75	57	--	--
Wholesale and retail trade		5,862	3,853	2,010	211	727	1,074	1,711	1,498	563	78
Wholesale trade		1,874	1,473	401	--	148	272	946	362	140	--
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	683	446	--	--	--	--	397	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	1,191	1,027	164	--	--	190	548	273	--	--
Retail trade		3,988	2,380	1,608	211	579	802	765	1,136	423	71
Building materials and garden supplies	52	429	403	--	--	80	120	78	86	20	--
Lumber and other building materials	521	342	317	--	--	76	76	65	86	--	--
Food stores	54	900	551	349	--	--	--	--	490	--	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	728	576	152	--	113	236	143	164	--	--
New and used car dealers	551	382	382	--	--	--	108	115	99	--	--
Gasoline service stations	554	206	83	123	--	48	86	--	--	--	--
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	226	189	--	--	--	67	65	--	--	--
Eating and drinking places	58	495	--	321	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	59	359	195	164	--	82	--	--	93	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate		609	222	387	--	50	112	180	158	99	--
Real estate	65	265	121	144	--	--	57	115	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry, sex, and age of worker, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Private industry ⁴	Sex		Age						
			Men	Women	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Services		6,789	2,498	4,291	180	942	1,994	1,855	1,221	423	174
Hotels and other lodging places	70	307	87	219	--	--	--	151	--	--	--
Personal services	72	89	47	41	--	26	12	28	14	8	--
Business services	73	817	416	402	--	--	--	412	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	242	225	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous repair services	76	76	76	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	79	309	224	85	--	--	87	--	--	--	67
Health services	80	3,948	1,077	2,871	--	552	1,367	904	753	232	--
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	53	--	52	--	--	--	--	15	--	--
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	867	--	752	--	--	222	215	194	--	--
Educational services	82	109	72	38	--	--	17	42	23	27	--
Engineering and management services	87	142	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to

its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and race or ethnic origin of worker, 2002

Missouri—private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Private industry ⁴	Race or ethnic origin					Not reported ⁸
			White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	
Total		26,802	17,616	1,704	422	122	97	6,840
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		579	437	12	15	--	--	112
Mining⁵		78	--	--	--	--	--	78
Metal mining ⁶	10	10	--	--	--	--	--	10
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	68	--	--	--	--	--	68
Construction		3,216	2,468	56	--	--	40	593
General building contractors	15	771	669	18	--	--	--	74
Residential building construction	152	544	459	--	--	--	--	74
Nonresidential building construction	154	228	210	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	16	336	251	--	13	--	--	56
Highway and street construction	161	123	78	--	13	--	--	26
Heavy construction, except highway	162	213	173	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	17	2,109	1,548	--	--	--	--	462
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	633	544	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical work	173	218	179	--	--	--	20	--
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	358	213	--	--	--	--	138
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	168	145	--	--	--	--	15
Concrete work	177	118	86	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	264	210	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		6,462	4,397	265	203	43	43	1,510
Durable goods		4,420	3,012	197	104	34	27	1,046
Lumber and wood products	24	346	296	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	25	372	273	22	--	--	--	71
Household furniture	251	180	156	19	--	--	--	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	341	289	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	264	250	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal products	34	535	456	--	--	--	--	69
Fabricated structural metal products	344	277	251	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	820	588	31	--	--	--	185
Metalworking machinery	354	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	201	103	14	--	--	8	76
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	166	77	--	--	--	--	76
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	85	63	15	--	--	--	6
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	381	284	15	6	11	--	65
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	111	106	--	--	--	--	--
Motors and generators	3621	106	106	--	--	--	--	--
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	54	32	--	--	--	--	17
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	87	45	--	--	--	--	40
Transportation equipment	37	1,047	415	48	--	--	--	584
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	800	290	38	--	--	--	472
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	541	50	--	--	--	--	468

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and race or ethnic origin of worker, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Private industry ⁴	Race or ethnic origin					Not reported ⁸
			White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	202	183	15	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	178	91	16	--	--	--	66
Nondurable goods		2,042	1,385	68	99	9	16	465
Food and kindred products	20	712	367	32	25	--	--	287
Meat products	201	212	138	--	25	--	--	45
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	136	81	--	22	--	--	29
Dairy products	202	47	44	--	--	--	--	--
Grain mill products	204	142	59	--	--	--	--	83
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	17	12	--	--	--	--	--
Apparel and other textile products	23	87	65	--	6	9	--	8
Paper and allied products	26	130	91	--	--	--	--	28
Printing and publishing	27	396	325	17	10	--	--	42
Newspapers	271	79	69	11	--	--	--	--
Commercial printing	275	183	165	--	10	--	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	28	164	132	8	--	--	--	25
Drugs	283	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	487	349	--	--	--	--	67
Transportation and public utilities⁷		3,207	1,043	166	--	--	--	1,972
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	80	--	--	--	--	--	80
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,483	614	111	--	--	--	744
Transportation by air	45	634	--	--	--	--	--	634
Transportation services	47	25	20	--	--	--	--	--
Communications	48	445	71	20	--	--	--	355
Telephone communications	481	376	--	--	--	--	--	337
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	413	268	--	--	--	--	134
Electric services	491	188	163	--	--	--	--	17
Wholesale and retail trade		5,862	3,828	408	--	--	--	1,543
Wholesale trade		1,874	1,373	258	--	--	--	226
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	683	605	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	1,191	768	213	--	--	--	192
Retail trade		3,988	2,455	151	65	--	--	1,318
Building materials and garden supplies	52	429	202	--	--	--	--	162
Lumber and other building materials	521	342	165	--	--	--	--	137
Food stores	54	900	553	--	--	--	--	333
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	728	462	--	--	--	--	234
New and used car dealers	551	382	268	--	--	--	--	96
Gasoline service stations	554	206	104	--	--	--	--	101
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	226	156	--	--	--	--	67
Eating and drinking places	58	495	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	59	359	248	--	--	--	--	105
Finance, insurance, and real estate		609	401	50	--	--	--	156
Real estate	65	265	170	--	--	--	--	83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and race or ethnic origin of worker, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Private industry ⁴	Race or ethnic origin					Not reported ⁵
			White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	
Services		6,789	5,043	746	75	--	--	877
Hotels and other lodging places	70	307	192	--	--	--	--	--
Personal services	72	89	63	16	--	--	--	8
Business services	73	817	589	--	--	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	242	201	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous repair services	76	76	35	--	--	--	--	18
Amusement and recreation services	79	309	223	--	--	--	--	62
Health services	80	3,948	3,156	355	--	--	--	395
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	53	16	12	--	--	--	--
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	867	516	179	--	--	--	--
Educational services	82	109	55	11	--	--	--	43
Engineering and management services	87	142	--	--	--	--	--	99

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the

changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Not reported includes cases where race or ethnic origin was coded multi-race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and length of service with employer, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Private industry ⁴	Length of service with employer				
			Less than 3 months	3 to 11 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Not reported
Total		26,802	3,460	5,754	9,937	7,566	85
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		579	128	165	182	104	--
Mining⁵		78	--	15	25	30	5
Metal mining ⁶	10	10	--	--	--	5	--
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	68	--	13	22	25	5
Construction		3,216	527	748	1,027	914	--
General building contractors	15	771	115	231	254	171	--
Residential building construction	152	544	92	182	165	105	--
Nonresidential building construction	154	228	--	--	89	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	16	336	41	61	141	93	--
Highway and street construction	161	123	21	13	55	34	--
Heavy construction, except highway	162	213	--	--	86	59	--
Special trade contractors	17	2,109	371	457	632	650	--
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	633	--	200	--	185	--
Electrical work	173	218	--	--	64	83	--
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	358	52	55	119	132	--
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	168	--	55	42	57	--
Concrete work	177	118	--	--	58	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	264	75	--	65	69	--
Manufacturing		6,462	749	899	2,043	2,770	--
Durable goods		4,420	434	616	1,459	1,912	--
Lumber and wood products	24	346	--	95	170	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	25	372	27	43	116	186	--
Household furniture	251	180	20	23	55	82	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	341	--	--	102	--	--
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	264	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal products	34	535	149	66	127	194	--
Fabricated structural metal products	344	277	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	820	--	129	314	375	--
Metalworking machinery	354	68	--	10	--	19	--
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	201	--	28	82	88	--
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	166	--	--	70	69	--
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	85	--	18	39	29	--
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	381	9	44	130	198	--
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	111	--	11	16	77	--
Motors and generators	3621	106	--	--	16	77	--
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	54	--	--	16	38	--
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	87	--	20	42	22	--
Transportation equipment	37	1,047	53	69	265	660	--
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	800	15	38	184	563	--
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	541	--	--	118	424	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and length of service with employer, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Private industry ⁴	Length of service with employer				
			Less than 3 months	3 to 11 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Not reported
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	202	15	34	62	90	--
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	178	21	40	80	37	--
Nondurable goods		2,042	316	284	584	858	--
Food and kindred products	20	712	87	103	187	335	--
Meat products	201	212	46	62	53	52	--
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	136	39	41	30	26	--
Dairy products	202	47	--	--	11	29	--
Grain mill products	204	142	--	11	47	83	--
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	17	--	--	9	--	--
Apparel and other textile products	23	87	16	8	19	45	--
Paper and allied products	26	130	--	14	45	71	--
Printing and publishing	27	396	67	27	151	152	--
Newspapers	271	79	12	7	40	21	--
Commercial printing	275	183	34	17	65	67	--
Chemicals and allied products	28	164	14	49	39	63	--
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	487	125	79	117	167	--
Leather and leather products	31	--	--	--	20	--	--
Transportation and public utilities ⁷		3,207	289	842	1,136	859	80
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	80	--	--	--	--	80
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,483	219	362	801	101	--
Transportation by air	45	634	--	327	--	238	--
Transportation services	47	25	--	9	6	10	--
Communications	48	445	16	--	195	207	--
Telephone communications	481	376	--	--	183	170	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	413	14	98	40	262	--
Electric services	491	188	14	14	--	140	--
Wholesale and retail trade		5,862	538	1,435	2,299	1,590	--
Wholesale trade		1,874	--	538	733	564	--
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	683	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	1,191	--	304	495	385	--
Retail trade		3,988	498	897	1,566	1,026	--
Building materials and garden supplies	52	429	120	85	181	--	--
Lumber and other building materials	521	342	106	60	141	--	--
Food stores	54	900	--	--	--	459	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	728	104	210	261	153	--
New and used car dealers	551	382	--	113	155	113	--
Gasoline service stations	554	206	87	66	--	--	--
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	226	--	88	96	--	--
Eating and drinking places	58	495	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	59	359	--	--	215	85	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate		609	79	67	282	181	--
Real estate	65	265	--	--	169	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and length of service with employer, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Private industry ⁴	Length of service with employer				
			Less than 3 months	3 to 11 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Not reported
Services		6,789	1,148	1,581	2,942	1,118	--
Hotels and other lodging places	70	307	135	68	87	--	--
Personal services	72	89	--	32	36	16	--
Business services	73	817	--	--	437	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	242	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous repair services	76	76	--	12	--	39	--
Amusement and recreation services	79	309	--	77	171	--	--
Health services	80	3,948	615	1,017	1,718	598	--
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	53	--	--	--	43	--
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	867	258	258	287	--	--
Educational services	82	109	18	--	28	58	--
Engineering and management services	87	142	--	--	67	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the

changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and industry division, 2002

Missouri—private industry

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,802	579	78	3,216	6,462	3,207	1,874	3,988	609	6,789
Managerial and professional specialty	1,248	--	--	--	53	123	--	221	95	717
Executive, administrative, and managerial	457	--	--	--	19	79	--	173	84	--
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	114	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	--	--
Managers, properties and real estate	77	--	--	--	--	73	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	92	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Accountants and auditors	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51	--
Professional specialty	791	--	--	--	34	44	--	--	--	654
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	19	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	269	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	269
Social workers	134	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	134
Recreation workers	102	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	102
Lawyers	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Designers	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Athletes	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,972	12	--	63	434	475	411	1,343	327	907
Technicians and related support	766	--	--	49	133	44	--	--	--	424
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical nurses	133	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	132
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	224	--	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	167
Electrical and electronic technicians	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial engineering technicians	54	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	36	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--
Technicians, n.e.c.	210	--	--	44	28	--	--	--	--	69
Sales	1,360	--	--	--	9	48	--	1,119	28	--
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	505	--	--	--	--	--	--	487	--	--
Sales occupations, other business services	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, shoes	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--
Sales workers, parts	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, other commodities	311	--	--	--	--	15	--	267	--	--
Cashiers	191	--	--	--	--	--	--	181	--	--
Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative support, including clerical	1,847	--	--	--	292	383	230	185	292	447
Computer operators	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interviewers	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri—private industry

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	134	--	--	--	--	81	--	--	--	--
Receptionists	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information clerks, n.e.c.	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Order clerks	95	--	--	--	--	73	--	--	--	--
File clerks	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	--
Mail clerks, exc. postal service	201	--	--	--	18	--	167	--	--	--
Messengers	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--
Production coordinators	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	318	--	--	--	169	--	--	--	--	66
Stock and inventory clerks	93	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Meter readers	62	--	--	--	--	62	--	--	--	--
Weighers, measurers, checkers and samplers	35	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--
Expeditors	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c.	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General office clerks	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bank tellers	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--
Data-entry keyers	60	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c.	119	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	--
Service	5,146	--	--	--	119	--	--	655	112	4,197
Protective service	201	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	16	173
Guards and police, exc. public service	192	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	16	164
Service, except protective and household	4,945	--	--	--	110	--	--	655	96	4,025
Waiters and waitresses	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks	264	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	--	139
Kitchen workers, food preparation	322	--	--	--	--	--	--	283	--	--
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--
Dental assistants	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health aides, exc. nursing	208	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	208
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	2,659	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,648
Maids and housemen	416	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	416
Janitors and cleaners	542	--	--	--	109	--	--	70	78	240
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welfare service aides	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91
Family child care providers	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	694	511	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Farm workers	218	209	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Nursery workers	16	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	306	242	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal caretakers, exc. farm	133	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	4,938	15	36	2,132	992	650	--	713	54	217
Mechanics and repairers	1,649	--	22	267	298	384	--	339	33	188
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	69	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Automobile mechanics	367	--	--	--	22	--	--	252	--	91
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	76	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--
Aircraft engine mechanics	98	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--
Automobile body and related repairers	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery repairers	137	--	22	--	74	35	--	--	--	--
Machinery maintenance occupations	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Telephone line installers and repairers	164	--	--	--	--	164	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	209	--	--	209	--	--	--	--	--	--
Millwrights	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	40	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Not specified mechanics and repairers	302	--	--	--	113	--	--	--	33	--
Construction trades	2,189	12	--	1,799	75	247	--	--	--	--
Supervisors; plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	19	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, n.e.c.	56	--	--	54	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brickmasons and stonemasons	80	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	658	--	--	632	12	--	--	--	--	--
Drywall installers	69	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians	220	--	--	176	33	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical power installers and repairers	201	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction and maintenance	77	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plasterers	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	329	--	--	237	19	69	--	--	--	--
Glaziers	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insulation workers	59	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	75	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sheetmetal duct installers	87	--	--	78	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal workers	87	--	--	87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades, n.e.c.	57	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Extractive	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production	1,090	--	--	67	619	19	--	349	--	--
Supervisors, production occupations	196	--	--	--	156	--	--	--	--	--
Tool and die makers	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Tool and die maker apprentices	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Precision assemblers, metal	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Machinists	68	--	--	--	66	--	--	--	--	--
Boilermakers	45	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--
Sheet metal workers	116	--	--	67	48	--	--	--	--	--
Cabinet makers and bench carpenters	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Upholsterers	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	41	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c.	141	--	--	--	141	--	--	--	--	--
Butchers and meat cutters	344	--	--	--	34	--	--	309	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,801	40	38	1,016	4,855	1,936	1,158	1,053	13	693
Machine operators and tenders	2,628	--	10	--	2,314	--	--	--	--	200
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Lathe and turning machine operators	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Punching and stamping press machine operators	18	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Rolling machine operators	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	35	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--
Forging machine operators	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Molding and casting machine operators	118	--	--	--	118	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machine operators	46	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Printing press operators	105	--	--	--	97	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous printing machine operators	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Textile sewing machine operators	73	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous textile machine operators	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Cementing and gluing machine operators	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Packaging and filling machine operators	301	--	--	--	298	--	--	--	--	--
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	47	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Crushing and grinding machine operators	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slicing and cutting machine operators	38	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	1,203	--	--	--	1,054	--	--	--	--	144
Machine operators, not specified	383	--	--	--	303	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricators, assemblers, and handworking	1,412	--	--	--	1,306	--	--	--	--	--
Welders and cutters	389	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	--
Assemblers	999	--	--	--	942	--	--	--	--	--
Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Production inspectors, testers, and weighers	108	--	--	--	73	--	--	--	--	--
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	81	--	--	--	67	14	--	--	--	--
Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving	3,342	--	17	139	401	1,521	616	400	--	209
Supervisors, motor vehicle operators	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66
Truck drivers	2,502	--	6	--	327	1,400	277	386	--	--
Driver-sales workers	386	--	--	--	--	--	338	--	--	--
Bus drivers	49	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	18	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--
Sailors and deckhands	51	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	88	--	6	--	41	34	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3,311	--	7	864	761	364	429	620	--	258
Construction laborers	830	--	--	829	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production helpers	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Stock handlers and baggers	108	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Machine feeders and offbearers	39	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	675	--	--	--	186	96	--	342	--	--
Garage and service station related occupations	67	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	275	--	--	--	14	166	--	--	--	--
Hand packers and packagers	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--
Laborers, nonconstruction	1,231	--	7	--	507	64	387	124	--	138

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 15. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and industry division, 2002

Missouri—private industry

Nature	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,802	579	78	3,216	6,462	3,207	1,874	3,988	609	6,789
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	24,403	514	62	3,043	5,440	2,929	1,677	3,760	449	6,530
Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	221	--	--	--	32	81	--	64	--	--
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	2,254	54	15	462	478	161	--	375	53	584
Dislocations	122	--	--	--	18	16	--	--	--	--
Fractures	2,122	54	13	455	460	141	--	336	42	549
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	12,710	189	23	1,322	2,662	1,552	1,169	1,982	204	3,608
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc., unspecified	102	--	--	19	11	--	--	--	--	71
Sprains, strains, tears	12,608	189	23	1,303	2,651	1,550	1,169	1,982	204	3,537
Open wounds	2,150	79	9	418	896	90	--	282	37	267
Amputations	107	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, fingertip	74	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, except fingertip	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Animal or insect bites	44	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Avulsions	43	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	1,538	54	8	275	692	67	--	214	--	137
Punctures, except bites	417	--	--	117	93	19	--	--	--	123
Surface wounds and bruises	3,274	67	5	404	647	346	144	424	--	1,213
Surface wounds and bruises, unspecified	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Abrasions, scratches	117	--	--	17	35	--	--	--	--	--
Bruises, contusions	2,800	60	5	292	444	332	--	353	19	1,158
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	316	--	--	77	164	--	--	--	--	--
Burns	629	12	--	--	203	61	--	186	--	122
Chemical burns	93	12	--	--	44	--	--	--	--	--
Heat burns, scalds	527	--	--	--	157	61	--	178	--	97
Intracranial injuries	232	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	109
Concussions	232	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	109
Effects of environmental conditions	38	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Effects of heat and light	35	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Effects of heat and light, n.e.c.	34	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	535	--	--	38	67	114	--	112	32	163
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	101	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains and bruises	252	--	--	17	13	50	--	--	--	100
Fractures and other injuries	107	--	--	19	20	--	--	--	--	--
Other combinations of traumatic injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	45	--	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	2,362	110	5	309	426	498	155	322	77	460
Electrocutions, electric shocks	70	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
Other poisonings and toxic effects	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal or insect bites, venomous	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unspecified injuries and disorders	2,200	106	5	269	397	483	155	313	77	395
Crushing injuries	284	--	--	50	101	--	--	--	--	--
Back pain, hurt back	507	71	--	--	64	79	--	140	47	96
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	1,138	--	--	140	187	361	--	134	12	189
Multiple nonspecified injuries and disorders	173	--	--	68	38	--	--	--	--	--
Nonspecified injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	2,198	62	15	172	962	259	197	167	158	206
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	1,134	12	--	--	583	139	--	90	142	70
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	1,030	12	--	--	488	136	--	90	142	66
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system, unspecified	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	997	12	--	--	473	133	--	77	142	--
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	101	--	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	--
Welder's flash	77	--	--	--	71	--	--	--	--	--
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision, n.e.c.	18	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Respiratory system diseases	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Respiratory system diseases, unspecified	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Digestive system diseases and disorders	548	--	5	98	194	61	--	68	--	--
Hernia	548	--	5	98	194	61	--	68	--	--
Hernia, unspecified	--	--	5	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Inguinal hernia	95	--	--	--	36	18	--	--	--	--
Hernia, n.e.c.	430	--	--	73	149	37	--	--	--	--
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	294	18	5	--	168	--	--	--	--	--
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back	282	18	--	--	165	16	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	146	18	--	17	46	14	--	--	--	--
Ganglion/cystic tumor	53	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back, n.e.c.	68	--	--	--	63	--	--	--	--	--
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	134	--	--	--	16	38	--	--	--	--
Dermatitis	98	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--
Allergic dermatitis	56	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--
Other diseases and disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Urticaria, hives	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	140	--	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions, unspecified	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms	121	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--
General symptoms	64	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Dizziness	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Diseases, Conditions, and Disorders	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mental disorders or syndromes	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders, unspecified	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 16. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,802	579	78	3,216	6,462	3,207	1,874	3,988	609	6,789
Head	1,639	--	7	199	541	79	--	243	--	411
Head, unspecified	230	--	--	--	55	--	--	--	12	79
Cranial region, including skull	305	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	165
Brain	235	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	109
Skull	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Face	1,089	--	7	143	471	--	--	195	--	165
Face, unspecified	72	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forehead	115	--	--	--	83	--	--	--	--	--
Eye(s)	701	--	--	81	366	16	--	156	--	--
Nose, nasal cavity	58	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Nose, except internal location of diseases or disorders	58	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Mouth	88	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lip(s)	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tooth(teeth)	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck, including Throat	573	15	--	42	94	109	--	--	15	216
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	572	15	--	42	92	109	--	--	15	216
Trunk	8,974	231	30	955	1,906	1,001	773	1,650	202	2,226
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	1,774	42	8	257	466	193	--	311	37	394
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	475	13	5	91	77	--	--	--	--	203
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	467	13	--	91	77	--	--	--	--	203
Back, including spine, spinal cord	5,360	133	11	423	912	671	556	1,106	147	1,401
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	2,794	95	--	236	396	290	332	753	115	573
Lumbar region	2,231	38	7	168	440	333	208	313	30	695
Thoracic region	203	--	--	--	56	32	--	--	--	--
Sacral region	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple back regions	101	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	70
Abdomen	751	--	5	120	241	68	--	100	--	121
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	198	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	80
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	--	--	5	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Intestines, peritoneum	529	--	--	95	185	55	--	68	--	--
Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	525	--	--	95	185	55	--	68	--	--
Pelvic region	510	17	--	53	201	40	--	73	--	67
Hip(s)	227	14	--	18	84	--	--	--	--	--
Groin	265	--	--	--	112	15	--	--	--	--
Multiple trunk locations	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	6,772	139	26	537	2,349	674	374	917	198	1,558
Arm(s)	1,561	44	6	192	392	209	--	152	--	441
Arm(s), unspecified	518	--	--	81	137	84	--	--	--	122
Upper arm(s)	199	--	--	--	43	33	--	--	--	--
Elbow(s)	645	15	--	102	112	71	--	--	--	247
Forearm(s)	178	--	--	--	89	15	--	--	--	--
Multiple arm(s) locations	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist(s)	1,987	43	6	57	808	180	--	294	147	381
Hand(s), except finger(s)	775	30	--	101	277	32	--	190	--	68

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri—private industry

Part of body	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	2,162	--	10	169	806	216	--	255	34	586
Multiple upper extremities locations	279	--	--	--	66	33	--	--	--	83
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Hand(s) and arm(s)	46	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	174	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	6,181	133	9	1,162	1,155	922	268	873	119	1,540
Leg(s)	3,835	90	--	629	708	668	--	418	69	1,114
Leg(s), unspecified	583	19	--	165	64	227	--	--	--	--
Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Knee(s)	2,969	59	--	435	565	418	--	373	65	940
Lower leg(s)	236	12	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	109
Multiple leg(s) locations	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	1,305	--	--	222	266	202	--	207	--	258
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	589	14	--	158	88	31	--	128	19	127
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	548	14	--	130	88	31	--	128	19	114
Sole(s)	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heel(s)	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe(s), toenail(s)	328	--	--	149	49	18	--	80	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations	120	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--
Foot(feet) and leg(s)	40	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	38	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Body Systems	379	--	--	--	101	31	--	--	--	112
Multiple Body Parts	2,178	--	6	285	313	379	191	213	50	715
Nonclassifiable	104	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,802	579	78	3,216	6,462	3,207	1,874	3,988	609	6,789
Chemicals and chemical products	242	14	--	--	79	14	--	--	--	--
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	40	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--
Alkalies	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Calcium hydroxides, calcium oxides	18	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Lime	15	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes,	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	75	12	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	50	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disinfectants	15	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Solvents, degreasers, n.e.c.	15	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	3,395	30	5	92	722	349	590	1,049	39	519
Containers, unspecified	69	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized	2,864	18	--	70	470	290	550	933	36	494
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	54	--	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	--
Bags, sacks, totes	174	17	--	19	24	--	--	--	--	--
Barrels, kegs, drums	64	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	2,018	--	--	--	231	216	529	739	--	251
Buckets, baskets, pails	216	--	--	--	78	--	--	93	--	--
Cans	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71
Pots, pans, trays	142	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	83
Tanks, bins, vats	100	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--pressurized	57	12	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Hoses	49	12	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	166	--	--	--	115	--	--	--	--	--
Bundles, bales	37	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	128	--	--	--	91	--	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	228	--	--	--	112	34	--	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	1,066	--	--	61	194	--	--	220	119	388
Furniture and fixtures, unspecified	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	333	--	--	--	82	--	--	101	--	--
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	162	--	--	--	56	--	--	--	12	--
Garment racks, other racks	75	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Shelving	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture	590	--	--	19	92	--	--	--	76	339
Beds, bedding, mattresses	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92
Chairs	209	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	191
Desks	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tables, worktables	207	--	--	--	66	--	--	--	51	--
Other fixtures	81	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Lighting equipment	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Lighting equipment, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing fixtures	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toilets	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	1,626	--	10	196	740	70	--	230	--	301

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Machinery, unspecified	187	--	--	--	173	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural and garden machinery	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mowing machinery	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	96	13	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Backhoes	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other construction, logging, and mining machinery	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	238	--	--	105	20	--	--	--	--	--
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	183	--	--	95	15	--	--	--	--	--
Furnaces, heaters	108	--	--	95	13	--	--	--	--	--
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	234	--	6	--	94	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--powered	50	--	--	--	24	17	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--powered, unspecified	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--belt	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Overhead hoists	36	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--
Overhead hoists, unspecified	--	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Overhead hoists--electric powered	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Elevators	40	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Manlifts	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks	97	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks, unspecified	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks, n.e.c.	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	245	--	--	--	213	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery, unspecified	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, rolling, shaping machinery	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, crimping machines	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery	16	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery, unspecified	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing	72	--	--	--	57	--	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing, unspecified	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Punch presses	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing, n.e.c.	35	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	41	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
Band saws	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Table saws	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Other metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	51	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--
Spot welding machinery	45	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--
Computers--electronic	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	308	--	--	--	115	--	--	78	--	80
Special process machinery, unspecified	15	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	88	--	--	--	10	--	--	78	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Food slicers	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mixers, blenders, whippers--food and beverage	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medical, surgical, and X-ray machinery and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Medical machinery and equipment, except X-ray	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Printing machinery and equipment	45	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--
Presses--printing	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Printing machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Textile, apparel, leather production machinery	75	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	66
Sewing, stitching machinery	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66
Other special process machinery	49	--	--	--	29	14	--	--	--	--
Dyeing machinery, except textile	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Pumps	--	--	--	--	15	14	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	249	--	--	19	126	--	--	--	--	82
Televisions	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other machinery	222	--	--	19	122	--	--	--	--	76
Air compressors	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snow plows	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery, n.e.c.	174	--	--	--	99	--	--	--	--	72
Parts and materials	2,981	16	6	757	1,143	231	--	503	12	179
Parts and materials, unspecified	504	--	--	48	293	36	--	91	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	1,095	--	--	436	292	71	--	183	--	65
Building materials, unspecified	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bricks, blocks, structural stone, unspecified	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	189	--	--	96	25	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	134	--	--	61	10	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	431	--	--	187	144	69	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, unspecified	144	--	--	91	10	43	--	--	--	--
Beams	56	--	--	17	12	--	--	--	--	--
Plates, metal panels	85	--	--	19	51	16	--	--	--	--
Rails	17	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Sheet metal	56	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	43	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	287	--	--	105	101	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	80	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	81	--	--	43	28	--	--	--	--	--
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	88	--	--	40	16	--	--	--	--	--
Wood pieces, trim pieces, n.e.c.	34	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	102	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Wallboard, drywall	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	316	--	--	144	106	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners	161	--	--	112	30	--	--	--	--	--
Nails, brads, tacks	112	--	--	98	--	--	--	--	--	--
Staples	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties	147	--	--	--	76	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Bungee cords	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Strapping	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--
Wire--nonelectrical	44	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	252	--	--	--	122	51	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	139	--	--	--	56	18	--	--	--	--
Electrical wiring	56	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Power lines, transformers, convertors	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	73	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--
Dies, molds, patterns	19	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Tool parts, accessories	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--
Drill bits--unattached	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural	135	--	--	44	84	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural, unspecified	73	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--
Metal sheets, ingots, bars--nonstructural	18	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Molten or hot metals, slag	18	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	478	--	--	46	64	48	--	206	--	--
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	108	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tires, except bike	87	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	134	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Battery	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Radiator	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	174	--	--	--	35	--	--	125	--	--
Parts and materials, n.e.c.	182	--	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	6,883	232	10	500	1,499	771	241	720	238	2,673
Animals and animal products	232	67	--	20	26	--	--	--	--	--
Animal products--nonfood	17	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Animal products--nonfood, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	122	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dogs	34	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horses	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Swine	56	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	--	--
Fats, oils	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	65	--	10	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel, unspecified	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt, earth	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rocks, crushed stone	36	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	4,444	87	--	463	1,443	677	190	552	230	803
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	4,368	87	--	449	1,439	674	190	529	230	770
Person--other than injured or ill worker	1,900	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	1,786

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	1,627	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,594
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	172	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	145	78	--	--	12	36	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation, unspecified	36	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--
Poison ivy, oak, sumac	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	78	62	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	6,051	140	13	1,047	955	818	447	870	116	1,646
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5,144	39	12	939	814	711	373	758	93	1,406
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	294	--	--	17	16	200	--	--	--	--
Floors	2,507	--	--	277	486	76	175	546	47	896
Floor, unspecified	140	--	--	--	26	13	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	2,295	--	--	254	435	52	175	471	--	882
Floor of scaffold, staging, or temporary work platform	20	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	1,315	34	6	543	217	302	--	--	--	149
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	95	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps	290	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	138
Stairs, steps, unspecified	135	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	66
Stairs, steps--indoors	114	--	--	--	11	15	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps--outdoors	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Street, road	49	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--
Surfaces below ground level, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Ditches, channels, trenches, excavations	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	375	--	--	--	48	54	--	119	--	71
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	197	--	--	--	13	15	--	--	--	--
Ramps, runways, loading docks	145	--	--	--	12	15	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, n.e.c.	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	730	49	--	57	133	97	--	90	--	225
Other structural elements, unspecified	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doors	291	--	--	--	19	95	--	80	--	77
Fences, fence panels	35	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gates	83	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walls	119	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Windows	104	--	--	--	98	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	177	51	--	51	9	--	--	--	--	--
Mines, caves, tunnels	82	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sewers, manholes, storm drains	82	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds, staging	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds--staging, unspecified	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Towers, poles	37	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,314	48	11	271	470	127	--	75	48	264
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	75	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered	581	--	7	133	176	82	--	--	--	136
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	234	--	--	--	95	14	--	--	--	77
Chisels	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knives	175	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Scissors, snips, shears	18	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Digging handtools--nonpowered	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Digging handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	130	--	--	18	26	31	--	--	--	--
Hammers	103	--	--	18	26	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	78	--	--	58	14	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches	64	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--nonpowered	50	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	18	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Crowbars	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	338	--	--	76	193	--	--	--	14	--
Boring handtools--powered	51	--	--	16	21	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--powered	49	--	--	16	19	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered	114	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	14	--
Chainsaws--powered	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saws--powered, except chainsaws	69	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackhammers--powered	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding and heating handtools--powered	112	--	--	--	106	--	--	--	--	--
Welding and heating handtools--powered, unspecified	47	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--
Welding torches--powered	63	--	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--powered	35	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--powered, unspecified	19	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--power not determined	47	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--power not determined	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--power not determined, unspecified	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--power not determined	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches--power not determined	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	120	15	--	--	19	37	--	--	--	--
Ladders, unspecified	43	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	76	15	--	19	17	--	--	--	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	43	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck mounted ladders, aerial ladder trams	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Movable ladders, n.e.c.	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Recreation and athletic equipment	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--
Camping equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and orthopedic equipment, n.e.c.	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	1,989	60	--	146	245	639	283	151	15	447
Vehicle, unspecified	179	--	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	115
Highway vehicle, motorized	1,275	42	--	107	101	511	210	--	--	245
Highway vehicle, unspecified	172	--	--	--	30	45	--	--	--	--
Automobile	129	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	126
Truck	844	39	--	102	67	443	162	--	--	--
Truck, unspecified	433	38	--	63	30	248	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Delivery truck	158	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	196	--	--	--	--	185	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	37	--	--	18	19	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	165	--	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	136	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift, unspecified	123	--	--	--	58	--	--	--	--	--
Powered industrial carrier, except forklifts	16	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	288	12	--	--	71	63	--	--	--	74
Cart, dolly, handtruck	286	12	--	--	69	63	--	--	--	74
Water vehicle	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle, unspecified	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	898	--	2	136	371	66	--	144	15	202
Apparel and textiles	98	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	89
Clothing and shoes	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye glasses, jewelry, and watches	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71
Eye glasses, sunglasses	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	152	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	97	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	92	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--
Temperature extremes--environmental	35	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Heat--environmental	35	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	51	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines, unspecified	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, sheets	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	410	--	--	80	201	--	--	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters	403	--	--	80	201	--	--	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	188	--	--	--	113	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt particles	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Metal chips, particles	149	--	--	37	77	14	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	166	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors--nonchemical	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids	144	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--
Water	105	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids, n.e.c.	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Other sources, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	356	--	17	--	44	94	--	--	--	130

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Delivery truck	158	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	196	--	--	--	--	185	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	37	--	--	18	19	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	165	--	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	136	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift, unspecified	123	--	--	--	58	--	--	--	--	--
Powered industrial carrier, except forklifts	16	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	288	12	--	--	71	63	--	--	--	74
Cart, dolly, handtruck	286	12	--	--	69	63	--	--	--	74
Water vehicle	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle, unspecified	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	898	--	2	136	371	66	--	144	15	202
Apparel and textiles	98	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	89
Clothing and shoes	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye glasses, jewelry, and watches	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71
Eye glasses, sunglasses	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	152	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	97	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	92	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--
Temperature extremes--environmental	35	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Heat--environmental	35	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	51	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines, unspecified	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, sheets	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	410	--	--	80	201	--	--	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters	403	--	--	80	201	--	--	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	188	--	--	--	113	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt particles	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Metal chips, particles	149	--	--	37	77	14	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	166	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors--nonchemical	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids	144	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--
Water	105	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids, n.e.c.	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Other sources, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	356	--	17	--	44	94	--	--	--	130

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 18. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,802	579	78	3,216	6,462	3,207	1,874	3,988	609	6,789
Contact with objects and equipment	6,243	192	27	988	1,942	499	196	943	90	1,365
Contact with objects and equipment, unspecified	40	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object	1,451	33	11	239	449	139	--	248	54	233
Struck against object, unspecified	766	17	--	111	276	50	--	117	41	136
Stepped on object	160	--	--	60	37	41	--	--	--	--
Struck against stationary object	333	--	8	38	86	39	--	77	--	--
Struck against moving object	70	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object, n.e.c.	123	12	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	3,052	121	6	503	767	224	--	505	31	815
Struck by object, unspecified	164	--	--	108	29	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	1,156	--	--	191	282	62	--	315	16	239
Struck by flying object	264	--	--	92	124	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object, unspecified	43	--	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	59	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	98	--	--	74	22	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	64	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	671	39	--	83	179	109	--	67	--	155
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	128	19	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--
Struck by slipping handheld object	396	--	--	62	143	19	--	--	--	117
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	127	13	--	--	25	75	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	782	43	--	--	151	44	--	113	--	375
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	1,228	31	10	126	529	63	--	126	--	271
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	123	--	6	42	64	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	526	13	--	20	320	--	--	--	--	117
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	124	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	456	18	--	50	95	51	--	--	--	144
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	368	--	--	109	166	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by kneeling on surface	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	314	--	--	77	166	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	75	--	--	--	9	50	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	75	--	--	--	9	50	--	--	--	--
Falls	5,818	137	16	1,051	975	734	373	822	162	1,550
Fall to lower level	2,017	82	9	797	240	327	--	167	15	263
Fall to lower level, unspecified	37	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall down stairs or steps	242	--	--	16	24	--	--	--	--	137
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	142	63	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--
Fall through existing floor opening	35	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ground level to lower level	58	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	547	--	--	307	103	16	--	76	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri—private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall from piled or stacked material	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	94	--	--	94	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof, unspecified	60	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall through roof surface	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	150	--	--	116	12	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	441	--	8	151	36	197	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	347	--	--	85	52	62	--	--	--	96
Jump to lower level	301	--	--	47	165	--	--	--	47	--
Jump to lower level, unspecified	39	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	94	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	47	--
Jump from structure, structural element, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	98	--	--	--	87	--	--	--	--	--
Jump to lower level, n.e.c.	44	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	3,469	48	7	207	568	399	254	630	99	1,256
Fall on same level, unspecified	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	2,903	17	--	130	433	380	181	563	73	1,125
Fall onto or against objects	487	18	--	72	125	16	--	66	--	126
Fall on same level, n.e.c.	56	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily reaction and exertion	11,383	187	24	986	3,013	1,431	1,037	1,876	330	2,500
Bodily reaction	2,740	58	--	399	607	476	--	415	77	607
Bodily reaction, unspecified	121	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	1,246	35	--	144	290	208	--	231	58	247
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	1,066	18	--	166	278	247	--	108	--	176
Standing	53	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Walking--without other incident	116	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	85
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	98	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	6,981	99	24	524	1,564	752	847	1,342	100	1,729
Overexertion, unspecified	393	--	--	--	68	100	--	65	--	149
Overexertion in lifting	3,954	40	7	340	711	337	598	983	96	843
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	1,482	--	--	85	487	195	235	196	--	260
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	440	--	--	59	110	68	--	--	--	114
Overexertion in throwing objects	59	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion, n.e.c.	653	--	12	--	171	52	--	--	--	340
Repetitive motion	1,614	30	--	50	838	199	--	113	154	143
Repetitive motion, unspecified	888	12	--	--	490	64	--	72	71	96
Typing or keyentry	183	--	--	--	9	59	--	--	70	--
Repetitive use of tools	128	--	--	--	98	15	--	--	--	--
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	210	--	--	--	139	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	205	14	--	--	101	57	--	--	--	--
Bodily conditions, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1,157	31	7	69	380	129	--	195	--	274
Exposure to harmful substances or environments, unspecified	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current	79	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current of machine, tool, appliance, or light fixture	49	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes	522	--	--	--	171	60	--	161	--	97
Exposure to environmental heat	35	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with hot objects or substances	487	--	--	20	154	54	--	161	--	97

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri—private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	428	--	--	--	89	59	--	--	--	127
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, unspecified	142	--	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation in enclosed, restricted, or confined space	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	132	--	--	17	20	36	--	--	--	--
Injections, stings, venomous bites	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to radiation	77	--	--	--	71	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to welding light	77	--	--	--	71	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	1,176	14	--	92	112	377	181	--	15	354
Highway accident	856	--	--	67	51	283	167	--	--	270
Highway accident, unspecified	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	657	--	--	67	30	242	--	--	--	190
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	142	--	--	19	--	69	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction	256	--	--	--	--	81	--	--	--	109
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	67	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection	123	--	--	16	23	--	--	--	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	59	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	122	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	35	--	--	--	15	17	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sudden start or stop, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	214	--	--	--	23	80	--	--	12	71
Noncollision accident	193	--	--	--	23	64	--	--	12	69
Fall from moving vehicle, mobile equipment	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
Overturned	65	--	--	--	15	17	--	--	--	--
Loss of control	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident, n.e.c.	43	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	96	--	--	18	38	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	90	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire or explosion, unspecified	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire in residence, building, or other structure	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	782	17	--	--	--	16	--	86	--	648
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	718	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	644
Assaults and violent acts by person(s), unspecified	124	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hitting, kicking, beating	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	420
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	159	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	158
Assaults by animals	64	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri—private industry

Event	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Nonvenomous bites	41	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	204	--	--	--	36	14	--	--	--	98

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002

Missouri—private industry

Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,802 cases]	142.8	287.4	178.8	256.4	186.9	206.1	136.3	110.0	41.2	117.4
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	130.0	255.1	142.1	242.6	157.3	188.2	122.0	103.7	30.3	112.9
Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	1.2	--	--	--	0.9	5.2	--	1.8	--	--
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	12.0	26.6	34.4	36.9	13.8	10.3	--	10.4	3.6	10.1
Dislocations	0.7	--	--	--	0.5	1.0	--	--	--	--
Fractures	11.3	26.6	29.8	36.3	13.3	9.1	--	9.3	2.8	9.5
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	67.7	93.7	52.7	105.4	77.0	99.7	85.0	54.7	13.8	62.4
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc., unspecified	0.5	--	--	1.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	1.2
Sprains, strains, tears	67.2	93.7	52.7	103.9	76.7	99.6	85.0	54.7	13.8	61.2
Open wounds	11.5	39.4	20.6	33.3	25.9	5.8	--	7.8	2.5	4.6
Amputations	0.6	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, fingertip	0.4	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, except fingertip	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Animal or insect bites	0.2	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Avulsions	0.2	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	8.2	27.0	18.3	21.9	20.0	4.3	--	5.9	--	2.4
Punctures, except bites	2.2	--	--	9.3	2.7	1.2	--	--	--	2.1
Surface wounds and bruises	17.4	33.2	11.5	32.2	18.7	22.3	10.5	11.7	--	21.0
Surface wounds and bruises, unspecified	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Abrasions, scratches	0.6	--	--	1.3	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Bruises, contusions	14.9	29.9	11.5	23.3	12.8	21.4	--	9.7	1.3	20.0
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	1.7	--	--	6.2	4.7	--	--	--	--	--
Burns	3.4	5.8	--	--	5.9	3.9	--	5.1	--	2.1
Chemical burns	0.5	5.8	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Heat burns, scalds	2.8	--	--	--	4.5	3.9	--	4.9	--	1.7
Intracranial injuries	1.2	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	1.9
Concussions	1.2	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	1.9
Effects of environmental conditions	0.2	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Effects of heat and light	0.2	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Effects of heat and light, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	2.9	--	--	3.0	1.9	7.3	--	3.1	2.2	2.8
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	0.5	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains and bruises	1.3	--	--	1.3	0.4	3.2	--	--	--	1.7
Fractures and other injuries	0.6	--	--	1.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Other combinations of traumatic injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	12.6	54.6	11.5	24.6	12.3	32.0	11.3	8.9	5.2	8.0
Electrocutions, electric shocks	0.4	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Other poisonings and toxic effects	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal or insect bites, venomous	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	11.7	52.9	11.5	21.4	11.5	31.0	11.3	8.6	5.2	6.8
Crushing injuries	1.5	--	--	4.0	2.9	--	--	--	--	--
Back pain, hurt back	2.7	35.1	--	--	1.8	5.1	--	3.9	3.2	1.7
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	6.1	--	--	11.2	5.4	23.2	--	3.7	0.8	3.3
Multiple nonspecified injuries and disorders	0.9	--	--	5.4	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Nonspecified injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	11.7	30.9	34.4	13.7	27.8	16.6	14.3	4.6	10.7	3.6
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	6.0	5.8	--	--	16.9	8.9	--	2.5	9.6	1.2
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	5.5	5.8	--	--	14.1	8.8	--	2.5	9.6	1.1
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.3	5.8	--	--	13.7	8.6	--	2.1	9.6	--
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	0.5	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--
Welder's flash	0.4	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision, n.e.c.	0.1	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Respiratory system diseases	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Respiratory system diseases, unspecified	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Digestive system diseases and disorders	2.9	--	11.5	7.8	5.6	3.9	--	1.9	--	--
Hernia	2.9	--	11.5	7.8	5.6	3.9	--	1.9	--	--
Hernia, unspecified	--	--	11.5	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Inguinal hernia	0.5	--	--	--	1.1	1.2	--	--	--	--
Hernia, n.e.c.	2.3	--	--	5.8	4.3	2.4	--	--	--	--
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	1.6	8.9	11.5	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	--
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	--	--	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back	1.5	8.9	--	--	4.8	1.0	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	0.8	8.9	--	1.4	1.3	0.9	--	--	--	--
Ganglion/cystic tumor	0.3	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back, n.e.c.	0.4	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.7	--	--	--	0.5	2.5	--	--	--	--
Dermatitis	0.5	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--
Allergic dermatitis	0.3	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--
Other diseases and disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Urticaria, hives	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	0.8	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms	0.6	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
General symptoms	0.3	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Dizziness	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems, n.e.c.	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Diseases, Conditions, and Disorders	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mental disorders or syndromes	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri—private industry

Nature	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders, unspecified	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made

to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 0.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002

Missouri—private industry

Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,802 cases]	142.8	287.4	178.8	256.4	186.9	206.1	136.3	110.0	41.2	117.4
Head	8.7	--	16.1	15.9	15.7	5.1	--	6.7	--	7.1
Head, unspecified	1.2	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	0.8	1.4
Cranial region, including skull	1.6	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	2.9
Brain	1.3	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	1.9
Skull	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Face	5.8	--	16.1	11.4	13.6	--	--	5.4	--	2.9
Face, unspecified	0.4	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forehead	0.6	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Eye(s)	3.7	--	--	6.4	10.6	1.0	--	4.3	--	--
Nose, nasal cavity	0.3	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Nose, except internal location of diseases or disorders	0.3	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Mouth	0.5	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lip(s)	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tooth(teeth)	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck, Including Throat	3.1	7.6	--	3.4	2.7	7.0	--	--	1.0	3.7
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	3.0	7.6	--	3.4	2.7	7.0	--	--	1.0	3.7
Trunk	47.8	114.8	68.8	76.2	55.1	64.3	56.2	45.5	13.7	38.5
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	9.5	20.9	18.3	20.5	13.5	12.4	--	8.6	2.5	6.8
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	2.5	6.4	11.5	7.3	2.2	--	--	--	--	3.5
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	2.5	6.4	--	7.3	2.2	--	--	--	--	3.5
Back, including spine, spinal cord	28.6	65.9	25.2	33.7	26.4	43.2	40.4	30.5	9.9	24.2
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	14.9	47.3	--	18.9	11.4	18.6	24.2	20.8	7.8	9.9
Lumbar region	11.9	18.6	16.1	13.4	12.7	21.4	15.2	8.6	2.0	12.0
Thoracic region	1.1	--	--	--	1.6	2.0	--	--	--	--
Sacral region	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple back regions	0.5	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	1.2
Abdomen	4.0	--	11.5	9.6	7.0	4.4	--	2.8	--	2.1
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	1.1	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.4
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	--	--	11.5	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Intestines, peritoneum	2.8	--	--	7.6	5.4	3.5	--	1.9	--	--
Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	2.8	--	--	7.6	5.4	3.5	--	1.9	--	--
Pelvic region	2.7	8.4	--	4.3	5.8	2.6	--	2.0	--	1.2
Hip(s)	1.2	7.2	--	1.4	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Groin	1.4	--	--	--	3.3	0.9	--	--	--	--
Multiple trunk locations	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	36.1	69.1	59.6	42.8	67.9	43.3	27.2	25.3	13.4	26.9
Arm(s)	8.3	21.8	13.8	15.3	11.4	13.4	--	4.2	--	7.6
Arm(s), unspecified	2.8	--	--	6.4	4.0	5.4	--	--	--	2.1
Upper arm(s)	1.1	--	--	--	1.2	2.1	--	--	--	--
Elbow(s)	3.4	7.6	--	8.1	3.2	4.6	--	--	--	4.3
Forearm(s)	1.0	--	--	--	2.6	0.9	--	--	--	--
Multiple arm(s) locations	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist(s)	10.6	21.5	13.8	4.6	23.4	11.6	--	8.1	10.0	6.6
Hand(s), except finger(s)	4.1	15.1	--	8.1	8.0	2.1	--	5.3	--	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Part of body	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	11.5	--	22.9	13.5	23.3	13.9	--	7.0	2.3	10.1
Multiple upper extremities locations	1.5	--	--	--	1.9	2.1	--	--	--	1.4
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Hand(s) and arm(s)	0.2	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	0.9	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	32.9	66.2	20.6	92.6	33.4	59.3	19.5	24.1	8.1	26.6
Leg(s)	20.4	44.6	--	50.1	20.5	42.9	--	11.5	4.6	19.3
Leg(s), unspecified	3.1	9.4	--	13.2	1.8	14.6	--	--	--	--
Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Knee(s)	15.8	29.3	--	34.7	16.3	26.9	--	10.3	4.4	16.3
Lower leg(s)	1.3	5.8	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.9
Multiple leg(s) locations	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	7.0	--	--	17.7	7.7	13.0	--	5.7	--	4.5
Foot(foot), except toe(s)	3.1	7.2	--	12.6	2.6	2.0	--	3.5	1.3	2.2
Foot(foot), except toe(s), unspecified	2.9	7.2	--	10.4	2.6	2.0	--	3.5	1.3	2.0
Sole(s)	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heel(s)	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe(s), toenail(s)	1.7	--	--	11.9	1.4	1.2	--	2.2	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations	0.6	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Foot(foot) and leg(s)	0.2	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Body Systems	2.0	--	--	--	2.9	2.0	--	--	--	1.9
Multiple Body Parts	11.6	--	13.8	22.7	9.1	24.3	13.9	5.9	3.4	12.4
Nonclassifiable	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made

to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 0.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,802 cases]	142.8	287.4	178.8	256.4	186.9	206.1	136.3	110.0	41.2	117.4
Chemicals and chemical products	1.3	7.2	--	--	2.3	0.9	--	--	--	--
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	0.2	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Alkalies	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Calcium hydroxides, calcium oxides	0.1	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Lime	0.1	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes,	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical products--general	0.4	5.8	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	0.3	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disinfectants	0.1	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Solvents, degreasers, n.e.c.	0.1	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	18.1	15.0	11.5	7.3	20.9	22.5	42.9	28.9	2.7	9.0
Containers, unspecified	0.4	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized	15.3	9.1	--	5.6	13.6	18.6	40.0	25.7	2.4	8.5
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	0.3	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--
Bags, sacks, totes	0.9	8.5	--	1.5	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Barrels, kegs, drums	0.3	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	10.8	--	--	--	6.7	13.9	38.5	20.4	--	4.3
Buckets, baskets, pails	1.2	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	2.6	--	--
Cans	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Pots, pans, trays	0.8	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	1.4
Tanks, bins, vats	0.5	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--pressurized	0.3	5.8	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Hoses	0.3	5.8	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	0.9	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Bundles, bales	0.2	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	0.7	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	1.2	--	--	--	3.2	2.2	--	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	5.7	--	--	4.8	5.6	--	--	6.1	8.0	6.7
Furniture and fixtures, unspecified	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	1.8	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	2.8	--	--
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	0.9	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	0.8	--
Garment racks, other racks	0.4	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Shelving	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture	3.1	--	--	1.5	2.7	--	--	--	5.2	5.9
Beds, bedding, mattresses	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Chairs	1.1	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	3.3
Desks	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tables, worktables	1.1	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	3.5	--
Other fixtures	0.4	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Lighting equipment	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Lighting equipment, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing fixtures	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toilets	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	8.7	--	22.9	15.6	21.4	4.5	--	6.4	--	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Machinery, unspecified	1.0	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural and garden machinery	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mowing machinery	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	0.5	6.2	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Backhoes	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other construction, logging, and mining machinery	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	1.3	--	--	8.3	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	1.0	--	--	7.6	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Furnaces, heaters	0.6	--	--	7.6	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	1.2	--	13.8	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--powered	0.3	--	--	--	0.7	1.1	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--powered, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--belt	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Overhead hoists	0.2	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Overhead hoists, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Overhead hoists--electric powered	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Elevators	0.2	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Manlifts	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks	0.5	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks, unspecified	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks, n.e.c.	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	1.3	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, rolling, shaping machinery	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, crimping machines	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery	0.1	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing	0.4	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Punch presses	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	0.2	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Band saws	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Table saws	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Other metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	0.3	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--
Spot welding machinery	0.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Computers--electronic	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	1.6	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	2.2	--	1.4
Special process machinery, unspecified	0.1	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	0.5	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	2.2	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Food slicers	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mixers, blenders, whippers--food and beverage	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medical, surgical, and X-ray machinery and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--
Medical machinery and equipment, except X-ray	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--
Printing machinery and equipment	0.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Presses--printing	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Printing machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Textile, apparel, leather production machinery	0.4	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	1.1
Sewing, stitching machinery	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Other special process machinery	0.3	--	--	--	0.8	0.9	--	--	--	--
Dyeing machinery, except textile	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Pumps	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.9	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	1.3	--	--	1.5	3.6	--	--	--	--	1.4
Televisions	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other machinery	1.2	--	--	1.5	3.5	--	--	--	--	1.3
Air compressors	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snow plows	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery, n.e.c.	0.9	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	1.2
Parts and materials	15.9	7.7	13.8	60.4	33.0	14.8	--	13.9	0.8	3.1
Parts and materials, unspecified	2.7	--	--	3.8	8.5	2.3	--	2.5	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	5.8	--	--	34.7	8.5	4.6	--	5.1	--	1.1
Building materials, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bricks, blocks, structural stone, unspecified	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	1.0	--	--	7.6	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	0.7	--	--	4.9	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	2.3	--	--	14.9	4.2	4.5	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, unspecified	0.8	--	--	7.3	0.3	2.8	--	--	--	--
Beams	0.3	--	--	1.4	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Plates, metal panels	0.5	--	--	1.5	1.5	1.0	--	--	--	--
Rails	0.1	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Sheet metal	0.3	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	1.5	--	--	8.4	2.9	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber, unspecified	0.4	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	0.4	--	--	3.4	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	0.5	--	--	3.2	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Wood pieces, trim pieces, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	0.6	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Wallboard, drywall	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	1.7	--	--	11.5	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners	0.9	--	--	8.9	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Nails, brads, tacks	0.6	--	--	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Staples	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties	0.8	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Bungee cords	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Strapping	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Wire--nonelectrical	0.2	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	1.3	--	--	--	3.5	3.3	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	0.7	--	--	--	1.6	1.1	--	--	--	--
Electrical wiring	0.3	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Power lines, transformers, convertors	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	0.4	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Dies, molds, patterns	0.1	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Tool parts, accessories	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Drill bits--unattached	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural	0.7	--	--	3.5	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural, unspecified	0.4	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--
Metal sheets, ingots, bars--nonstructural	0.1	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Molten or hot metals, slag	0.1	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	2.6	--	--	3.7	1.9	3.1	--	5.7	--	--
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tires, except bike	0.5	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	0.7	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Battery	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Radiator	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	0.9	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	3.4	--	--
Parts and materials, n.e.c.	1.0	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	36.7	115.3	22.9	39.9	43.3	49.6	17.5	19.9	16.1	46.2
Animals and animal products	1.2	33.4	--	1.6	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Animal products--nonfood	0.1	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Animal products--nonfood, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	0.7	33.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dogs	0.2	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horses	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Swine	0.3	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Fats, oils	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	0.4	--	22.9	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel, unspecified	--	--	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt, earth	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rocks, crushed stone	0.2	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	23.7	43.4	--	36.9	41.7	43.5	13.8	15.2	15.6	13.9
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	23.3	43.4	--	35.8	41.6	43.3	13.8	14.6	15.6	13.3
Person--other than injured or ill worker	10.1	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	30.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.6
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	0.8	38.5	--	--	0.3	2.3	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation, unspecified	0.2	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--
Poison ivy, oak, sumac	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	0.4	30.6	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	32.2	69.3	29.8	83.5	27.6	52.6	32.5	24.0	7.8	28.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	27.4	19.5	27.5	74.8	23.5	45.7	27.1	20.9	6.3	24.3
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	1.6	--	--	1.4	0.5	12.8	--	--	--	--
Floors	13.4	--	--	22.1	14.0	4.9	12.7	15.1	3.2	15.5
Floor, unspecified	0.7	--	--	--	0.7	0.9	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	12.2	--	--	20.3	12.6	3.3	12.7	13.0	--	15.3
Floor of scaffold, staging, or temporary work platform	0.1	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	7.0	17.1	13.8	43.3	6.3	19.4	--	--	--	2.6
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	0.5	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps	1.5	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	2.4
Stairs, steps, unspecified	0.7	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	1.1
Stairs, steps--indoors	0.6	--	--	--	0.3	1.0	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps--outdoors	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Street, road	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--
Surfaces below ground level, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--
Ditches, channels, trenches, excavations	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	2.0	--	--	--	1.4	3.5	--	3.3	--	1.2
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1.1	--	--	--	0.4	1.0	--	--	--	--
Ramps, runways, loading docks	0.8	--	--	--	0.3	1.0	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	3.9	24.5	--	4.6	3.8	6.2	--	2.5	--	3.9
Other structural elements, unspecified	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doors	1.6	--	--	--	0.6	6.1	--	2.2	--	1.3
Fences, fence panels	0.2	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gates	0.4	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walls	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Windows	0.6	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	0.9	25.3	--	4.1	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Mines, caves, tunnels	0.4	25.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sewers, manholes, storm drains	0.4	25.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds, staging	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds--staging, unspecified	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Towers, poles	0.2	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	7.0	24.0	25.2	21.6	13.6	8.2	--	2.1	3.2	4.6
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	0.4	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered	3.1	--	16.1	10.6	5.1	5.2	--	--	--	2.4
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	1.2	--	--	--	2.7	0.9	--	--	--	1.3
Chisels	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Knives	0.9	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Scissors, snips, shears	0.1	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Digging handtools--nonpowered	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Digging handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	0.7	--	--	1.5	0.8	2.0	--	--	--	--
Hammers	0.6	--	--	1.5	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	0.4	--	--	4.6	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches	0.3	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--nonpowered	0.3	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	0.1	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Crowbars	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	1.8	--	--	6.1	5.6	--	--	--	0.9	--
Boring handtools--powered	0.3	--	--	1.3	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--powered	0.3	--	--	1.3	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered	0.6	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	0.9	--
Chainsaws--powered	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saws--powered, except chainsaws	0.4	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackhammers--powered	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding and heating handtools--powered	0.6	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Welding and heating handtools--powered, unspecified	0.3	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Welding torches--powered	0.3	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--powered	0.2	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--powered, unspecified	0.1	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--power not determined	0.3	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--power not determined	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--power not determined, unspecified	0.1	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--power not determined	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches--power not determined	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	0.6	7.6	--	--	0.5	2.4	--	--	--	--
Ladders, unspecified	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	0.4	7.6	--	1.6	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	0.2	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck mounted ladders, aerial ladder trams	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Movable ladders, n.e.c.	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Recreation and athletic equipment	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--
Camping equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and orthopedic equipment, n.e.c.	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	10.6	29.9	--	11.7	7.1	41.1	20.6	4.2	1.0	7.7
Vehicle, unspecified	1.0	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	2.0
Highway vehicle, motorized	6.8	20.8	--	8.5	2.9	32.8	15.3	--	--	4.2
Highway vehicle, unspecified	0.9	--	--	--	0.9	2.9	--	--	--	--
Automobile	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Truck	4.5	19.5	--	8.1	1.9	28.4	11.8	--	--	--
Truck, unspecified	2.3	18.8	--	5.0	0.9	15.9	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Delivery truck	0.8	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	1.0	--	--	--	--	11.9	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	1.4	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	0.9	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	0.7	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift, unspecified	0.7	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--
Powered industrial carrier, except forklifts	0.1	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	1.5	5.8	--	--	2.1	4.1	--	--	--	1.3
Cart, dolly, handtruck	1.5	5.8	--	--	2.0	4.1	--	--	--	1.3
Water vehicle	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle, unspecified	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	4.8	--	4.6	10.9	10.7	4.2	--	4.0	1.0	3.5
Apparel and textiles	0.5	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	1.5
Clothing and shoes	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye glasses, jewelry, and watches	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Eye glasses, sunglasses	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	0.8	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	0.5	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	0.5	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
Temperature extremes--environmental	0.2	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Heat--environmental	0.2	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	0.3	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, sheets	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	2.2	--	--	6.4	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters	2.2	--	--	6.4	5.8	--	--	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	1.0	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt particles	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Metal chips, particles	0.8	--	--	2.9	2.2	0.9	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	0.9	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors--nonchemical	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids	0.8	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Water	0.6	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Other sources, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	1.9	--	39.0	--	1.3	6.1	--	--	--	2.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made

to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 0.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
 n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,802 cases]	142.8	287.4	178.8	256.4	186.9	206.1	136.3	110.0	41.2	117.4
Contact with objects and equipment	33.3	95.5	61.9	78.8	56.2	32.1	14.3	26.0	6.1	23.6
Contact with objects and equipment, unspecified	0.2	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object	7.7	16.1	25.2	19.0	13.0	8.9	--	6.9	3.7	4.0
Struck against object, unspecified	4.1	8.6	--	8.9	8.0	3.2	--	3.2	2.8	2.4
Stepped on object	0.9	--	--	4.8	1.1	2.6	--	--	--	--
Struck against stationary object	1.8	--	18.3	3.0	2.5	2.5	--	2.1	--	--
Struck against moving object	0.4	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object, n.e.c.	0.7	5.8	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	16.3	59.9	13.8	40.1	22.2	14.4	--	13.9	2.1	14.1
Struck by object, unspecified	0.9	--	--	8.6	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	6.2	--	--	15.2	8.2	4.0	--	8.7	1.1	4.1
Struck by flying object	1.4	--	--	7.4	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object, unspecified	0.2	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	0.3	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	0.5	--	--	5.9	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	0.3	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	3.6	19.5	--	6.6	5.2	7.0	--	1.9	--	2.7
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	0.7	9.6	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--
Struck by slipping handheld object	2.1	--	--	4.9	4.1	1.2	--	--	--	2.0
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	0.7	6.4	--	--	0.7	4.8	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	4.2	21.5	--	--	4.4	2.8	--	3.1	--	6.5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	6.5	15.4	22.9	10.0	15.3	4.0	--	3.5	--	4.7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	0.7	--	13.8	3.3	1.9	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	2.8	6.3	--	1.6	9.3	--	--	--	--	2.0
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	0.7	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	2.4	9.1	--	4.0	2.7	3.2	--	--	--	2.5
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	2.0	--	--	8.7	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by kneeling on surface	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	1.7	--	--	6.2	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	0.4	--	--	--	0.3	3.2	--	--	--	--
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	0.4	--	--	--	0.3	3.2	--	--	--	--
Falls	31.0	68.0	36.7	83.8	28.2	47.2	27.1	22.7	10.9	26.8
Fall to lower level	10.7	40.6	20.6	63.5	6.9	21.0	--	4.6	1.0	4.5
Fall to lower level, unspecified	0.2	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall down stairs or steps	1.3	--	--	1.3	0.7	--	--	--	--	2.4
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	0.8	31.1	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--
Fall through existing floor opening	0.2	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ground level to lower level	0.3	25.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	2.9	--	--	24.5	3.0	1.0	--	2.1	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall from piled or stacked material	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	0.5	--	--	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof, unspecified	0.3	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall through roof surface	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	0.8	--	--	9.2	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	2.4	--	18.3	12.1	1.1	12.7	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	1.9	--	--	6.8	1.5	4.0	--	--	--	1.7
Jump to lower level	1.6	--	--	3.7	4.8	--	--	--	3.2	--
Jump to lower level, unspecified	0.2	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	0.5	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	3.2	--
Jump from structure, structural element, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	0.5	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--
Jump to lower level, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	18.5	23.8	16.1	16.5	16.4	25.7	18.5	17.4	6.7	21.7
Fall on same level, unspecified	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	15.5	8.5	--	10.3	12.5	24.4	13.1	15.5	4.9	19.5
Fall onto or against objects	2.6	8.9	--	5.7	3.6	1.0	--	1.8	--	2.2
Fall on same level, n.e.c.	0.3	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily reaction and exertion	60.6	92.8	55.0	78.6	87.1	92.0	75.4	51.7	22.3	43.3
Bodily reaction	14.6	28.7	--	31.8	17.6	30.6	--	11.5	5.2	10.5
Bodily reaction, unspecified	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	6.6	17.4	--	11.5	8.4	13.3	--	6.4	3.9	4.3
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	5.7	8.9	--	13.2	8.0	15.9	--	3.0	--	3.1
Standing	0.3	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Walking--without other incident	0.6	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	1.5
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	0.5	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	37.2	49.4	55.0	41.8	45.2	48.4	61.6	37.0	6.7	29.9
Overexertion, unspecified	2.1	--	--	--	2.0	6.4	--	1.8	--	2.6
Overexertion in lifting	21.1	19.7	16.1	27.1	20.6	21.7	43.5	27.1	6.5	14.6
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	7.9	--	--	6.7	14.1	12.5	17.1	5.4	--	4.5
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or welding objects	2.3	--	--	4.7	3.2	4.4	--	--	--	2.0
Overexertion in throwing objects	0.3	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion, n.e.c.	3.5	--	27.5	--	4.9	3.4	--	--	--	5.9
Repetitive motion	8.6	14.8	--	4.0	24.2	12.8	--	3.1	10.4	2.5
Repetitive motion, unspecified	4.7	5.8	--	--	14.2	4.1	--	2.0	4.8	1.7
Typing or keyentry	1.0	--	--	--	0.3	3.8	--	--	4.7	--
Repetitive use of tools	0.7	--	--	--	2.8	1.0	--	--	--	--
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	1.1	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	1.1	7.2	--	--	2.9	3.7	--	--	--	--
Bodily conditions, n.e.c.	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6.2	15.2	16.1	5.5	11.0	8.3	--	5.4	--	4.7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments, unspecified	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current	0.4	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current of machine, tool, appliance, or light fixture	0.3	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes	2.8	--	--	--	4.9	3.8	--	4.4	--	1.7
Exposure to environmental heat	0.2	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with hot objects or substances	2.6	--	--	1.6	4.5	3.5	--	4.4	--	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	2.3	--	--	--	2.6	3.8	--	--	--	2.2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, unspecified	0.8	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation in enclosed, restricted, or confined space	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	0.7	--	--	1.3	0.6	2.3	--	--	--	--
Injections, stings, venomous bites	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to radiation	0.4	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to welding light	0.4	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	6.3	6.7	--	7.4	3.3	24.2	13.2	--	1.0	6.1
Highway accident	4.6	--	--	5.3	1.5	18.2	12.1	--	--	4.7
Highway accident, unspecified	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	3.5	--	--	5.3	0.9	15.6	--	--	--	3.3
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	0.8	--	--	1.5	--	4.5	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction	1.4	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	1.9
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	0.4	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection	0.7	--	--	1.3	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	0.3	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	0.7	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	0.2	--	--	--	0.4	1.1	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sudden start or stop, n.e.c.	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	1.1	--	--	--	0.7	5.2	--	--	0.8	1.2
Noncollision accident	1.0	--	--	--	0.7	4.1	--	--	0.8	1.2
Fall from moving vehicle, mobile equipment	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	--
Overtaken	0.3	--	--	--	0.4	1.1	--	--	--	--
Loss of control	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident, n.e.c.	0.2	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	0.5	--	--	1.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	0.5	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire or explosion, unspecified	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire in residence, building, or other structure	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	4.2	8.3	--	--	--	1.0	--	2.4	--	11.2
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1
Assaults and violent acts by person(s), unspecified	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hitting, kicking, beating	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Assaults by animals	0.3	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Nonvenomous bites	0.2	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	1.1	--	--	--	1.0	0.9	--	--	--	1.7

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made

to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 0.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total		26,802	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		579	13.4	16.8	9.7	8.0	22.8	8.5	20.9	12
Mining⁵		78	12.8	12.8	6.4	11.5	5.1	2.6	48.7	25
Metal mining ⁶	10	10	10.0	--	--	--	10.0	20.0	60.0	33
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	68	13.2	14.7	7.4	13.2	4.4	--	47.1	15
Construction		3,216	8.2	8.6	17.6	9.8	13.2	10.4	32.1	14
General building contractors	15	771	4.9	7.1	14.1	17.4	18.7	4.5	33.2	14
Residential building construction	152	544	6.3	9.4	13.6	19.2	20.5	3.1	27.9	11
Nonresidential building construction	154	228	1.8	1.8	15.4	13.2	14.2	7.7	45.8	29
Heavy construction, except building	16	336	6.2	3.1	10.4	3.0	14.8	9.6	52.9	32
Highway and street construction	161	123	17.0	4.3	6.4	--	12.8	4.3	55.2	35
Heavy construction, except highway	162	213	--	2.4	12.7	4.8	15.9	12.7	51.6	32
Special trade contractors	17	2,109	9.8	10.0	20.1	8.1	11.0	12.7	28.3	13
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	633	18.0	19.7	21.7	8.8	7.7	6.4	17.8	5
Electrical work	173	218	13.3	2.2	20.8	6.5	9.7	11.2	36.2	16
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	358	1.9	7.1	12.0	6.8	10.4	16.6	45.3	28
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	168	12.9	6.4	17.4	1.9	15.5	4.5	41.3	14
Concrete work	177	118	2.0	13.6	31.1	--	2.0	31.1	20.3	21
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	264	9.3	5.6	24.5	18.8	9.4	8.0	24.4	7
Manufacturing		6,462	17.8	10.4	15.6	11.9	14.8	7.4	22.1	8
Durable goods		4,420	14.5	8.8	16.6	11.6	15.3	7.9	25.2	10
Lumber and wood products	24	346	4.1	13.2	36.0	12.4	11.5	2.5	20.3	5
Furniture and fixtures	25	372	17.2	7.2	18.2	15.4	18.4	8.3	15.2	7
Household furniture	251	180	13.8	12.1	12.5	20.9	22.9	4.3	13.5	7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	341	1.7	16.2	22.0	16.0	5.6	6.4	32.1	7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	264	1.7	14.5	20.2	15.0	1.7	7.8	39.1	10
Fabricated metal products	34	535	17.5	5.5	15.5	13.0	12.5	6.0	29.9	10
Fabricated structural metal products	344	277	6.7	7.1	13.7	12.4	15.9	7.6	36.6	17
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	820	26.1	14.8	13.7	8.8	12.1	6.4	18.1	5
Metalworking machinery	354	68	33.9	25.7	21.1	15.0	2.1	--	2.1	2
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	201	22.9	4.9	17.0	16.3	23.0	7.4	8.5	6
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	166	25.6	4.8	14.6	13.9	24.8	7.3	9.1	6
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	85	5.3	3.6	18.8	12.7	11.7	10.2	37.7	14
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	381	10.1	3.6	12.8	21.1	19.6	12.8	20.1	11
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	111	8.7	7.2	5.8	26.1	26.1	11.6	14.5	11
Motors and generators	3621	106	9.1	3.0	6.1	27.3	27.3	12.1	15.2	12
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	54	9.1	--	10.9	27.3	21.8	7.3	23.6	14
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	87	18.4	6.7	29.6	8.4	8.4	15.1	13.4	4
Transportation equipment	37	1,047	14.1	4.9	13.7	6.9	20.2	9.8	30.4	15
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	800	12.3	4.8	12.3	7.6	22.9	7.9	32.1	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	541	15.4	1.6	7.1	5.4	27.2	7.7	35.7	15
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	202	7.5	14.7	17.4	13.1	16.7	10.2	20.3	10
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	178	10.2	4.9	10.2	21.1	29.3	12.4	12.0	13
Nondurable goods		2,042	24.8	13.8	13.5	12.5	13.6	6.4	15.5	5
Food and kindred products	20	712	24.1	10.5	16.5	17.6	7.5	6.9	16.8	5
Meat products	201	212	25.1	13.0	26.4	13.2	12.6	6.5	3.2	3
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	136	32.2	14.5	21.1	8.7	10.7	7.9	5.0	3
Dairy products	202	47	--	6.5	13.0	15.2	6.5	4.3	54.3	31
Grain mill products	204	142	44.9	4.7	6.0	11.7	10.7	9.1	13.0	3
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	17	11.4	--	35.4	34.2	11.4	--	7.6	6
Apparel and other textile products	23	87	31.6	19.9	18.3	4.6	13.2	7.9	4.6	2
Paper and allied products	26	130	8.9	12.9	8.4	9.2	32.3	4.5	23.8	14
Printing and publishing	27	396	22.5	11.9	8.9	12.8	25.2	4.2	14.6	8
Newspapers	271	79	35.2	6.4	8.4	6.4	17.6	8.4	17.5	4
Commercial printing	275	183	22.1	12.8	6.1	14.5	33.9	0.7	9.9	7
Chemicals and allied products	28	164	7.5	15.6	23.6	15.0	6.4	7.7	24.2	7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	487	36.8	19.8	9.3	7.7	6.3	7.5	12.7	2
Transportation and public utilities⁷		3,207	5.4	4.6	16.3	18.1	12.0	7.0	36.6	13
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	80	8.8	1.3	8.8	10.0	6.3	6.3	58.8	46
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,483	2.2	2.9	13.7	25.0	9.2	5.9	41.1	19
Transportation by air	45	634	6.6	--	8.0	12.0	23.1	8.0	42.3	23
Transportation services	47	25	12.0	--	4.0	40.0	8.0	8.0	27.9	10
Communications	48	445	11.4	8.3	28.9	11.6	12.5	6.7	20.5	7
Telephone communications	481	376	8.9	7.9	29.9	12.8	13.0	6.6	20.9	8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	413	6.6	11.2	24.9	10.9	6.7	6.0	33.8	8
Electric services	491	188	3.1	22.7	35.0	10.0	9.0	3.8	16.4	5
Wholesale and retail trade		5,862	21.0	6.8	17.2	16.1	11.5	10.8	16.6	7
Wholesale trade		1,874	21.2	4.2	16.8	20.8	13.5	5.6	17.9	7
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	683	39.1	7.1	9.8	14.1	16.3	7.1	6.5	4
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	1,191	10.9	2.6	20.8	24.6	11.9	4.7	24.5	8
Retail trade		3,988	20.9	8.0	17.4	13.9	10.6	13.3	16.0	7
Building materials and garden supplies	52	429	20.0	7.0	19.8	8.7	14.0	10.5	20.0	9
Lumber and other building materials	521	342	25.0	7.3	19.1	7.3	16.1	10.3	14.9	5
Food stores	54	900	12.7	4.4	16.3	9.7	10.9	37.7	8.3	18
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	728	26.3	4.3	24.9	13.3	4.6	5.8	20.8	5
New and used car dealers	551	382	41.4	0.3	24.1	10.3	0.5	4.7	18.6	3
Gasoline service stations	554	206	10.7	12.7	35.1	11.6	4.7	7.2	18.0	4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	226	1.4	8.1	20.7	16.8	5.7	9.6	37.7	16
Eating and drinking places	58	495	29.3	9.5	14.6	14.4	25.7	6.4	--	3
Miscellaneous retail	59	359	29.8	5.9	10.1	19.4	3.1	5.8	26.0	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate		609	27.5	7.9	15.0	9.5	18.7	2.3	19.1	5
Real estate	65	265	32.5	3.9	14.2	5.7	25.9	--	17.8	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Services		6,789	12.4	14.9	23.1	11.4	14.6	6.8	16.9	5
Hotels and other lodging places	70	307	24.2	5.3	31.3	12.5	8.0	3.5	15.1	3
Personal services	72	89	15.7	17.7	20.0	13.2	6.7	15.5	11.2	5
Business services	73	817	8.2	26.8	30.1	2.4	8.2	2.0	22.3	4
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	242	6.5	17.8	35.6	10.5	6.9	16.2	6.5	5
Miscellaneous repair services	76	76	9.0	--	21.3	14.3	11.0	3.7	40.8	14
Amusement and recreation services	79	309	20.2	5.4	9.2	4.5	18.8	19.6	22.3	15
Health services	80	3,948	10.6	14.4	21.7	13.4	18.7	7.0	14.3	7
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	53	9.1	4.3	29.7	15.9	2.1	36.8	2.1	6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	867	17.4	25.6	22.3	12.4	5.0	7.4	9.9	3
Educational services	82	109	19.1	3.9	29.9	20.3	7.2	3.3	16.4	5
Engineering and management services	87	142	11.2	6.2	19.2	13.5	17.1	6.2	26.5	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to

its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,802	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Sex:									
Men	17,192	12.9	8.9	18.5	13.9	13.6	8.3	24.0	9
Women	9,530	17.8	11.9	17.3	11.5	13.9	8.0	19.6	7
Age:									
Under 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	677	25.9	9.0	13.4	20.6	20.9	6.3	3.9	7
20 to 24	2,530	21.8	17.7	23.3	9.9	16.6	4.8	5.9	4
25 to 34	6,287	14.6	10.9	17.4	16.5	13.6	7.8	19.2	7
35 to 44	8,317	15.9	9.9	20.8	11.0	14.0	6.0	22.4	7
45 to 54	5,891	10.2	6.9	14.7	14.4	12.0	13.0	28.9	12
55 to 64	2,562	12.9	7.4	16.6	10.6	13.2	8.4	30.9	13
65 and over	537	2.4	8.6	6.6	6.1	10.2	11.6	54.4	33
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	1,248	17.2	8.4	15.8	13.8	20.9	6.1	17.7	10
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,972	20.5	10.9	18.4	14.3	11.5	4.7	19.8	6
Service	5,146	14.5	13.1	20.1	12.8	15.9	6.9	16.7	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	694	14.7	12.3	12.0	10.2	18.6	9.5	22.7	11
Precision production, craft, and repair	4,938	13.4	9.4	19.1	9.1	9.1	12.6	27.2	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,801	12.7	8.3	17.1	14.6	14.5	8.2	24.6	10
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	3,460	17.4	12.5	20.6	12.6	13.0	8.1	15.8	5
3 to 11 months	5,754	16.9	11.8	20.4	14.5	12.6	5.7	18.1	6
1 to 5 years	9,937	15.3	10.5	16.0	13.7	13.5	6.8	24.3	8
More than 5 years	7,566	10.8	6.7	17.8	11.3	15.3	11.9	26.2	12
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	17,616	14.0	10.5	18.3	13.4	14.7	8.1	21.1	8
Black, non-Hispanic	1,704	17.2	13.7	24.9	11.7	8.5	6.9	17.3	4
Hispanic	422	19.5	10.1	24.0	15.6	7.5	4.8	18.4	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	122	7.5	22.2	20.1	4.1	3.6	9.1	33.3	10
American Indian or Alaskan Native	97	16.3	--	13.9	--	18.9	11.9	39.1	26
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by occupation and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,802	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Managerial and professional specialty	1,248	17.2	8.4	15.8	13.8	20.9	6.1	17.7	10
Executive, administrative, and managerial	457	9.1	4.5	21.5	16.9	22.3	4.4	21.2	10
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	114	3.3	--	63.7	28.0	--	5.1	--	3
Managers, properties and real estate	77	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	95.1	33
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	92	18.5	11.6	4.5	1.1	46.0	12.8	5.4	18
Accountants and auditors	51	--	--	2.3	--	93.2	--	4.6	14
Professional specialty	791	21.8	10.7	12.6	12.0	20.1	7.1	15.7	7
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	19	5.2	--	--	28.7	19.3	5.2	41.6	20
Registered nurses	269	19.3	17.2	13.1	8.5	20.1	9.0	12.9	6
Social workers	134	13.2	17.5	17.5	21.9	4.4	5.0	20.5	6
Recreation workers	102	21.7	--	3.7	21.7	52.8	--	--	12
Lawyers	15	--	31.0	--	--	69.0	--	--	16
Designers	57	46.5	--	23.2	--	--	--	30.3	3
Athletes	50	--	6.3	--	15.6	21.9	18.8	37.5	28
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,972	20.5	10.9	18.4	14.3	11.5	4.7	19.8	6
Technicians and related support	766	9.5	11.8	20.2	16.8	14.0	2.5	25.1	7
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18	14.4	9.9	--	75.7	--	--	--	7
Licensed practical nurses	133	9.7	23.1	11.4	9.4	15.8	1.5	29.1	7
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	224	2.0	14.6	28.8	13.3	3.6	3.0	34.7	7
Industrial engineering technicians	54	9.5	--	9.5	28.6	23.8	9.5	19.0	12
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	36	47.0	--	--	5.7	37.3	--	10.0	9
Technicians, n.e.c.	210	10.6	9.3	25.1	10.5	18.7	2.4	23.3	6
Sales	1,360	17.4	13.2	20.4	19.0	10.7	6.7	12.6	5
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	505	20.3	9.6	20.2	38.0	2.6	0.2	9.0	5
Sales occupations, other business services	15	28.0	18.8	--	--	18.4	28.2	6.6	11
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	56	60.1	--	2.2	--	--	6.3	31.4	1
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	15	--	8.6	46.2	31.5	--	--	13.6	4
Sales workers, shoes	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	180
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	73	7.0	--	32.3	--	31.2	1.4	28.1	17
Sales workers, parts	70	--	23.0	--	--	22.7	47.5	6.8	26
Sales workers, other commodities	311	12.8	18.5	31.7	11.5	16.4	6.8	2.3	5
Cashiers	191	18.1	8.3	14.7	10.0	13.7	12.5	22.7	10
Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales	19	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Administrative support, including clerical	1,847	27.3	8.9	16.1	9.9	10.9	4.1	22.9	4
Computer operators	35	4.1	14.1	39.2	--	10.7	--	31.8	4
Secretaries	65	29.7	--	32.2	12.5	--	5.8	19.8	3
Interviewers	36	--	--	--	11.7	--	9.8	78.5	90
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	134	20.0	--	--	20.0	39.9	--	20.0	11
Receptionists	38	--	3.2	--	--	45.6	51.2	--	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Information clerks, n.e.c.	36	75.9	8.1	8.1	--	7.9	--	--	1
Order clerks	95	9.8	--	3.1	5.8	44.8	3.1	33.5	12
File clerks	16	65.0	6.9	--	14.0	14.1	--	--	1
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	81	14.2	--	--	38.6	--	8.4	38.8	9
Mail clerks, exc. postal service	201	88.2	--	0.8	0.8	3.7	0.8	5.7	1
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	318	12.7	23.2	33.0	5.4	3.5	3.0	19.2	3
Stock and inventory clerks	93	24.8	1.1	11.1	8.6	21.6	5.5	27.3	14
Meter readers	62	1.6	4.3	1.6	--	--	--	92.5	74
Weighers, measurers, checkers and samplers	35	28.8	--	3.2	--	--	--	68.0	100
Expeditors	38	15.8	20.4	9.2	50.8	--	--	3.8	7
Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c.	48	13.8	13.8	13.8	44.7	--	--	13.8	6
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	64	18.3	35.7	13.2	--	13.3	9.8	9.8	2
General office clerks	71	6.9	23.2	28.5	13.5	19.4	3.8	4.7	5
Bank tellers	60	48.1	--	51.9	--	--	--	--	3
Data-entry keyers	60	--	4.8	26.2	3.6	7.6	16.2	41.6	24
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c.	119	47.8	2.0	17.7	4.3	2.2	2.8	23.3	3
Service	5,146	14.5	13.1	20.1	12.8	15.9	6.9	16.7	7
Protective service	201	6.6	33.3	12.1	5.4	2.3	1.2	39.1	5
Guards and police, exc. public service	192	6.9	34.8	10.6	5.6	0.8	1.2	40.0	4
Service, except protective and household	4,945	14.9	12.3	20.4	13.1	16.4	7.2	15.8	7
Waiters and waitresses	99	9.3	9.1	17.5	--	64.1	--	--	17
Cooks	264	42.6	20.3	5.1	15.8	1.4	3.7	11.1	2
Kitchen workers, food preparation	322	34.0	6.9	5.7	8.2	23.9	12.6	8.8	7
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	99	5.7	1.9	9.8	54.9	10.1	5.8	11.7	10
Dental assistants	17	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	21
Health aides, exc. nursing	208	2.5	24.2	23.0	0.6	3.9	--	45.7	7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	2,659	10.4	12.9	22.0	16.0	19.5	6.6	12.5	7
Maids and housemen	416	23.9	18.4	27.7	3.7	21.3	1.6	3.5	3
Janitors and cleaners	542	11.3	3.5	24.2	10.6	2.7	8.0	39.5	12
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	20	23.2	8.0	17.0	13.4	--	27.7	10.7	6
Welfare service aides	91	30.0	25.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	18.8	2
Family child care providers	43	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	694	14.7	12.3	12.0	10.2	18.6	9.5	22.7	11
Farm workers	218	8.1	28.3	13.4	2.7	18.7	11.9	16.9	6
Nursery workers	16	38.2	--	28.1	--	--	16.8	16.8	3
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	306	9.9	5.8	9.9	11.7	27.9	4.7	30.1	20
Animal caretakers, exc. farm	133	35.9	--	13.1	21.9	2.7	13.1	13.1	6
Precision production, craft, and repair	4,938	13.4	9.4	19.1	9.1	9.1	12.6	27.2	10
Mechanics and repairers	1,649	19.7	9.5	24.2	8.4	6.8	5.0	26.4	5
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	69	24.4	--	24.4	5.9	--	--	45.3	10
Automobile mechanics	367	19.4	10.7	35.5	10.7	--	5.6	18.0	5
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	76	4.8	1.7	41.6	12.0	33.5	--	6.4	6
Aircraft engine mechanics	98	10.7	--	29.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	27.4	6
Industrial machinery repairers	137	21.1	4.1	20.0	9.4	6.0	3.8	35.5	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by occupation and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Machinery maintenance occupations	17	--	--	--	28.9	60.9	--	10.2	18
Telephone line installers and repairers	164	--	4.9	48.6	21.8	--	9.9	14.8	4
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	209	45.5	45.5	9.0	--	--	--	--	2
Millwrights	16	--	--	42.5	--	11.5	7.9	38.0	14
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	40	4.7	--	--	--	19.0	6.4	69.9	50
Not specified mechanics and repairers	302	18.0	2.3	12.0	1.6	10.4	8.6	47.0	23
Construction trades	2,189	5.9	9.0	19.6	10.6	11.6	8.2	35.1	14
Supervisors; plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	19	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	14
Supervisors, n.e.c.	56	21.0	--	5.2	31.2	30.0	--	12.6	6
Brickmasons and stonemasons	80	2.9	4.3	18.9	10.4	18.9	17.2	27.4	20
Carpenters	658	5.8	11.0	19.6	11.2	11.0	4.5	36.9	11
Drywall installers	69	--	2.1	10.0	--	2.1	22.9	62.9	40
Electricians	220	5.8	7.6	15.2	6.5	12.8	11.1	41.0	24
Electrical power installers and repairers	201	9.2	17.9	27.7	9.4	8.1	2.3	25.4	5
Painters, construction and maintenance	77	--	--	3.5	--	40.6	5.0	50.9	32
Plasterers	15	--	--	--	--	22.8	--	77.2	130
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	329	5.9	7.7	22.6	7.7	1.2	13.2	41.6	25
Glaziers	18	--	--	45.4	--	--	--	54.6	40
Insulation workers	59	33.1	42.1	16.5	8.3	--	--	--	2
Roofers	75	--	--	20.4	4.2	10.2	12.1	53.1	36
Sheetmetal duct installers	87	--	6.1	27.7	22.1	12.2	15.9	15.9	10
Structural metal workers	87	--	14.6	24.4	28.7	7.0	8.3	17.0	8
Construction trades, n.e.c.	57	4.9	--	8.0	34.1	11.7	4.6	36.7	12
Precision production	1,090	19.1	10.2	10.5	7.1	7.7	33.2	12.2	15
Supervisors, production occupations	196	27.4	11.7	12.1	17.5	9.1	8.1	14.1	5
Machinists	68	18.3	7.2	23.1	2.9	19.9	6.2	22.3	6
Boilermakers	45	--	--	--	19.0	19.0	--	62.0	136
Sheet metal workers	116	25.7	9.4	16.3	--	6.6	20.8	21.3	5
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	41	21.1	--	4.2	7.9	9.1	16.4	41.4	25
Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c.	141	34.1	37.2	3.2	4.8	10.2	6.1	4.5	2
Butchers and meat cutters	344	1.0	3.8	4.7	4.3	--	83.2	3.0	30
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,801	12.7	8.3	17.1	14.6	14.5	8.2	24.6	10
Machine operators and tenders	2,628	15.0	14.1	15.0	15.2	17.0	7.4	16.3	6
Punching and stamping press machine operators	18	8.3	18.7	10.4	--	11.2	40.1	11.2	22
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	35	--	--	49.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	41.6	7
Molding and casting machine operators	118	20.1	--	23.3	3.7	14.3	3.7	34.9	13
Sawing machine operators	46	7.0	13.0	41.5	4.1	21.4	4.1	9.0	5
Printing press operators	105	41.2	8.0	3.9	5.0	13.2	11.0	17.6	3
Textile sewing machine operators	73	17.1	10.2	28.0	5.5	35.2	3.9	--	5
Packaging and filling machine operators	301	20.5	10.3	17.5	24.8	13.2	3.9	9.7	6
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	47	2.6	--	54.4	18.7	6.7	9.6	7.9	4
Slicing and cutting machine operators	38	3.2	24.9	--	24.0	35.8	12.1	--	9
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	1,203	10.5	21.1	13.4	11.6	17.8	8.7	16.8	7
Machine operators, not specified	383	13.0	3.7	10.1	33.7	19.1	6.7	13.6	6
Fabricators, assemblers, and handworking	1,412	19.5	9.5	13.2	9.1	19.0	7.6	22.3	10
Welders and cutters	389	27.7	15.1	17.4	3.0	9.0	5.3	22.5	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Assemblers	999	16.0	7.1	11.9	10.9	22.9	8.5	22.7	13
Production inspectors, testers, and weighers	108	22.5	11.6	3.5	27.4	1.3	8.6	25.0	7
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	81	23.6	13.6	4.7	31.7	1.8	11.5	13.1	7
Transportation and material moving	3,342	9.3	2.9	16.2	18.8	12.8	8.5	31.5	14
Supervisors, motor vehicle operators	69	--	--	95.3	--	--	4.7	--	4
Truck drivers	2,502	9.6	3.1	11.9	22.0	12.5	7.6	33.2	14
Driver-sales workers	386	8.7	1.8	33.9	14.4	7.2	5.9	28.1	7
Bus drivers	49	21.9	5.8	37.2	--	11.7	11.7	11.7	4
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	18	5.6	--	11.1	5.6	11.1	5.6	61.1	86
Sailors and deckhands	51	--	--	--	10.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	21
Operating engineers	99	12.3	--	--	4.8	41.0	32.5	9.4	15
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	88	10.1	12.3	19.3	9.8	17.9	--	30.5	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3,311	11.2	8.5	21.7	11.7	12.8	8.8	25.4	9
Construction laborers	830	3.1	2.0	19.7	12.3	16.8	18.1	28.0	14
Stock handlers and baggers	108	18.0	12.3	16.6	--	4.9	4.6	43.7	20
Machine feeders and offbearers	39	7.1	47.9	--	9.7	28.1	--	7.2	2
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	675	25.0	11.7	10.9	20.3	6.0	5.1	21.0	6
Garage and service station related occupations	67	7.1	--	18.8	29.4	--	3.9	40.7	10
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	275	8.1	1.7	5.8	--	31.3	17.3	35.7	28
Laborers, nonconstruction	1,231	9.1	11.7	35.0	9.0	10.7	3.9	20.5	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,802	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	24,403	14.9	10.5	18.5	13.2	13.2	7.6	22.2	8
Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	221	7.2	1.5	10.4	5.0	47.7	9.1	19.1	11
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	2,254	6.5	4.6	7.8	12.0	15.6	12.5	41.0	24
Dislocations	122	--	2.2	6.4	5.6	13.0	25.9	46.9	25
Fractures	2,122	6.8	4.8	7.9	12.5	15.8	11.8	40.5	23
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	12,710	12.0	10.1	17.0	13.6	12.7	9.3	25.2	10
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc., unspecified	102	--	1.4	--	10.6	--	--	88.0	90
Sprains, strains, tears	12,608	12.1	10.1	17.2	13.7	12.8	9.4	24.7	10
Open wounds	2,150	29.3	14.6	17.9	14.1	11.5	4.2	8.4	3
Amputations	107	--	--	12.4	12.9	29.3	10.0	35.4	19
Amputations, fingertip	74	--	--	15.8	18.7	31.7	8.1	25.7	19
Animal or insect bites	44	79.7	5.5	--	2.5	--	4.6	7.7	1
Avulsions	43	8.4	14.5	--	35.3	8.9	21.7	11.2	6
Cuts, lacerations	1,538	31.2	14.7	18.6	13.5	10.3	4.1	7.5	3
Punctures, except bites	417	26.5	18.8	20.4	15.4	12.6	1.4	4.8	3
Surface wounds and bruises	3,274	17.0	14.0	27.8	14.2	12.6	4.9	9.5	4
Abrasions, scratches	117	10.2	11.7	67.4	1.3	2.2	--	7.1	3
Bruises, contusions	2,800	15.0	14.2	25.5	15.3	14.5	5.3	10.2	5
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	316	39.7	12.5	28.0	11.4	--	3.7	4.8	2
Burns	629	21.1	27.1	21.6	11.4	3.0	2.6	13.0	3
Chemical burns	93	33.0	30.3	28.2	4.3	--	1.4	2.7	2
Heat burns, scalds	527	19.4	27.1	20.1	12.9	3.6	2.4	14.5	4
Intracranial injuries	232	53.3	1.6	6.7	27.9	1.6	0.4	8.6	1
Concussions	232	53.3	1.6	6.7	27.9	1.6	0.4	8.6	1
Effects of environmental conditions	38	56.2	4.3	14.3	11.9	--	--	13.4	1
Effects of heat and light	35	56.7	--	15.6	13.1	--	--	14.6	1
Effects of heat and light, n.e.c.	34	58.4	--	13.1	13.5	--	--	15.0	1
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	535	14.2	6.4	23.7	18.3	18.7	2.0	16.7	6
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	101	12.5	--	11.6	70.7	2.6	--	2.6	6
Sprains and bruises	252	22.2	9.6	22.7	10.5	20.7	1.5	12.8	5
Fractures and other injuries	107	3.5	9.1	54.2	--	2.5	4.8	26.0	5
Other combinations of traumatic injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	45	--	--	--	--	95.6	--	4.4	19
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	2,362	16.7	8.5	23.9	8.0	15.3	4.2	23.4	6
Electrocutions, electric shocks	70	28.8	20.5	25.1	5.1	1.3	--	19.2	3
Other poisonings and toxic effects	65	36.2	8.9	2.9	42.5	9.5	--	--	6
Animal or insect bites, venomous	56	41.7	--	--	47.4	10.9	--	--	7
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	2,200	16.0	8.0	24.8	7.1	16.1	4.5	23.4	6
Crushing injuries	284	16.0	16.8	17.3	15.6	17.7	4.5	12.2	5
Back pain, hurt back	507	32.8	5.7	19.3	2.7	12.3	6.4	20.8	3
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	1,138	8.3	6.7	29.9	8.7	14.4	3.0	29.1	10
Multiple nonspecified injuries and disorders	173	19.3	1.7	9.7	--	34.8	11.6	23.0	14
Nonspecified injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	98	12.5	22.0	42.5	--	17.9	--	5.1	3
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	2,198	8.4	3.8	13.4	12.3	21.0	14.8	26.2	15
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	1,134	13.2	5.4	11.4	9.7	20.4	15.2	24.8	15
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	1,030	5.4	5.0	12.5	10.6	22.4	16.7	27.3	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	997	5.4	5.2	11.6	10.3	23.1	16.8	27.5	17
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	101	90.0	8.8	--	1.2	--	--	--	1
Welder's flash	77	86.8	11.6	--	1.6	--	--	--	1
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision, n.e.c.	18	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Respiratory system diseases	61	--	--	--	96.7	--	--	3.3	6
Respiratory system diseases, unspecified	58	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	6
Digestive system diseases and disorders	548	0.7	0.9	11.1	7.1	27.4	20.2	32.7	21
Hernia	548	0.7	0.9	11.1	7.1	27.4	20.2	32.7	21
Inguinal hernia	95	--	--	20.7	18.6	12.5	33.4	14.8	19
Hernia, n.e.c.	430	0.9	1.1	7.9	4.9	30.2	18.3	36.6	22
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	294	8.1	1.3	10.5	4.8	25.5	14.3	35.6	19
Rheumatism, except the back	282	8.0	1.0	11.0	5.0	26.3	14.5	34.3	19
Tendonitis	146	5.5	--	15.8	3.4	15.4	6.9	52.9	35
Ganglion/cystic tumor	53	10.8	2.5	12.9	9.2	52.9	7.8	3.9	14
Rheumatism, except the back, n.e.c.	68	12.7	2.2	1.5	4.7	34.4	37.6	6.9	19
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	134	6.4	10.8	55.6	24.9	2.2	--	--	4
Dermatitis	98	2.5	13.6	57.0	25.8	1.1	--	--	4
Allergic dermatitis	56	--	15.8	82.3	--	2.0	--	--	4
Other diseases and disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	18	--	--	85.0	15.0	--	--	--	4
Urticaria, hives	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	140	72.4	6.3	8.8	5.9	0.8	2.3	3.5	1
Symptoms	121	73.0	7.3	6.3	6.9	0.9	2.7	3.0	1
General symptoms	64	85.2	9.1	--	--	--	--	5.7	1
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems	19	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems, n.e.c.	19	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Diseases, Conditions, and Disorders	50	--	--	28.9	--	10.4	3.4	57.3	60
Mental disorders or syndromes	47	--	--	27.9	--	8.5	3.6	59.9	90
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	47	--	--	27.9	--	8.5	3.6	59.9	90
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders, unspecified	42	--	--	31.4	--	4.1	4.1	60.5	90

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 27. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri—private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,802	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Head	1,639	42.1	15.0	23.6	9.8	2.4	1.9	5.2	2
Head, unspecified	230	28.9	32.1	17.1	6.9	4.3	1.4	9.3	2
Cranial region, including skull	305	45.6	1.2	23.2	21.2	1.2	0.3	7.2	3
Brain	235	53.8	1.5	6.6	27.6	1.6	0.4	8.5	1
Skull	55	--	--	98.1	--	--	--	1.9	4
Face	1,089	44.3	15.0	24.8	7.3	2.4	2.5	3.8	2
Face, unspecified	72	18.5	--	55.2	26.3	--	--	--	4
Forehead	115	68.3	--	31.7	--	--	--	--	1
Eye(s)	701	47.6	16.7	21.9	6.3	0.4	1.7	5.5	2
Nose, nasal cavity	58	25.8	1.9	3.7	12.1	30.4	26.0	--	11
Nose, except internal location of diseases or disorders	58	25.8	1.9	3.7	12.1	30.4	26.0	--	11
Mouth	88	9.7	45.7	31.6	7.5	5.4	--	--	2
Lip(s)	16	--	36.0	--	40.6	23.4	--	--	7
Tooth(teeth)	54	9.4	61.9	26.8	--	1.8	--	--	2
Neck, Including Throat	573	12.0	22.6	26.3	10.9	8.4	2.5	17.3	4
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	572	12.1	22.6	26.1	10.9	8.4	2.5	17.4	4
Trunk	8,974	14.2	6.3	18.6	13.3	12.4	11.8	23.4	10
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	1,774	6.5	4.8	15.5	12.2	13.4	13.8	33.8	18
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	475	6.2	15.0	33.2	12.0	20.0	5.5	8.0	5
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	467	6.3	15.3	33.8	12.0	20.3	5.6	6.6	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord	5,360	17.8	6.3	19.8	14.0	9.6	11.4	21.2	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	2,794	23.6	3.8	14.7	13.6	8.6	14.8	20.9	9
Lumbar region	2,231	12.2	8.9	22.5	15.8	11.4	7.3	22.0	7
Thoracic region	203	8.7	13.1	27.7	7.8	9.7	14.7	18.3	6
Sacral region	17	23.4	17.0	21.2	--	--	21.4	17.0	5
Multiple back regions	101	--	2.0	85.7	1.3	--	--	11.0	5
Abdomen	751	8.5	2.6	12.0	9.8	23.8	16.4	26.9	17
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	198	30.1	7.3	14.1	17.7	12.7	6.4	11.6	4
Intestines, peritoneum	529	0.7	0.9	10.2	7.3	27.5	20.9	32.5	21
Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	525	0.7	0.9	10.2	7.4	27.0	21.1	32.7	21
Pelvic region	510	15.8	5.4	15.6	13.0	17.3	9.9	23.1	11
Hip(s)	227	9.0	2.4	32.5	15.3	16.2	5.6	19.0	8
Groin	265	22.6	8.3	1.6	10.3	19.3	13.7	24.3	15
Multiple trunk locations	76	37.2	24.2	10.1	10.6	6.7	--	11.1	2
Upper extremities	6,772	14.5	11.7	18.6	12.7	14.7	7.3	20.5	8
Arm(s)	1,561	10.3	9.8	24.7	9.9	10.6	4.0	30.6	9
Arm(s), unspecified	518	5.3	5.2	37.5	20.4	10.6	2.5	18.5	6
Upper arm(s)	199	17.1	11.7	30.4	4.2	1.7	1.6	33.2	5
Elbow(s)	645	8.9	7.7	15.9	5.3	13.6	6.5	42.1	14
Forearm(s)	178	21.7	29.4	16.1	3.5	10.4	1.9	16.9	2
Wrist(s)	1,987	9.1	7.5	14.9	12.0	19.0	12.3	25.3	14
Hand(s), except finger(s)	775	17.6	14.9	20.6	16.9	10.3	9.8	9.9	5
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	2,162	23.1	16.8	15.7	12.1	16.4	4.3	11.7	4
Multiple upper extremities locations	279	1.5	4.1	27.1	28.1	6.6	7.1	25.4	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Hand(s) and arm(s)	46	--	--	2.4	18.7	7.0	24.6	47.3	30
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	174	--	4.2	39.0	38.5	5.8	2.9	9.7	8
Lower extremities	6,181	9.3	9.9	13.3	16.2	17.4	8.0	25.9	11
Leg(s)	3,835	7.9	6.6	11.4	17.3	21.5	8.9	26.4	13
Leg(s), unspecified	583	19.6	6.6	7.3	50.1	6.1	1.1	9.1	6
Knee(s)	2,969	5.7	5.9	12.2	11.1	25.4	9.6	30.1	16
Lower leg(s)	236	8.2	9.1	12.5	17.1	13.9	16.2	23.0	13
Multiple leg(s) locations	15	--	24.9	--	--	18.5	39.0	17.6	26
Ankle(s)	1,305	6.6	11.6	19.4	17.1	12.3	7.3	25.8	8
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	589	16.1	8.4	19.1	14.2	9.3	4.6	28.4	7
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	548	16.8	9.0	19.9	15.2	8.0	4.4	26.6	6
Sole(s)	41	5.8	--	7.8	--	26.5	7.3	52.6	40
Heel(s)	41	5.8	--	7.8	--	26.5	7.3	52.6	40
Toe(s), toenail(s)	328	17.9	41.0	5.4	5.0	9.7	10.0	11.0	2
Multiple lower extremities locations	120	29.0	20.0	3.4	10.4	0.7	--	36.5	5
Foot(feet) and leg(s)	40	38.7	3.4	--	--	--	--	58.0	31
Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	38	29.9	40.6	--	3.2	2.3	--	23.9	2
Body Systems	379	37.9	6.8	11.0	26.8	3.5	0.4	13.6	4
Multiple Body Parts	2,178	6.3	13.5	21.5	5.0	18.0	4.0	31.6	11
Nonclassifiable	104	40.5	--	26.7	1.1	--	15.7	15.9	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,802	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Chemicals and chemical products	242	32.2	17.1	18.2	27.6	0.9	1.0	3.1	3
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	40	40.7	2.8	47.5	--	--	--	9.0	3
Calcium hydroxides, calcium oxides	18	86.8	--	13.2	--	--	--	--	1
Lime	15	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	62	2.3	4.7	--	93.0	--	--	--	6
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes,	61	--	4.8	--	95.2	--	--	--	6
Chemical products--general	75	40.5	31.9	14.9	6.4	1.3	--	5.1	2
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	50	37.1	39.0	13.1	7.8	--	--	2.9	2
Disinfectants	15	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Solvents, degreasers, n.e.c.	15	79.0	--	21.0	--	--	--	--	1
Containers	3,395	17.5	6.5	25.6	11.3	8.2	14.4	16.5	6
Containers, unspecified	69	--	1.5	31.8	35.3	12.9	13.3	5.3	6
Containers--nonpressurized	2,864	19.3	5.6	26.3	10.9	6.8	15.5	15.7	5
Containers--nonpressurized, unspecified	54	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	1
Bags, sacks, totes	174	7.8	13.7	27.6	22.9	4.8	15.6	7.6	6
Barrels, kegs, drums	64	10.9	--	24.2	1.8	12.7	13.2	37.2	26
Boxes, crates, cartons	2,018	20.8	4.3	21.1	11.8	7.3	18.5	16.3	8
Buckets, baskets, pails	216	19.0	15.0	37.4	3.8	8.2	10.1	6.5	3
Cans	90	6.4	5.8	74.1	--	5.2	4.2	4.2	3
Pots, pans, trays	142	18.6	2.9	44.8	8.5	3.4	1.3	20.5	4
Tanks, bins, vats	100	11.4	7.4	46.6	14.1	3.7	7.2	9.5	5
Containers--pressurized	57	9.8	20.7	17.9	5.6	3.9	--	42.2	7
Hoses	49	11.3	23.9	12.4	6.5	4.5	--	41.4	8
Containers--variable restraint	166	6.5	10.9	29.4	9.5	26.4	4.7	12.7	7
Bundles, bales	37	5.0	--	59.3	12.9	12.9	5.0	5.0	4
Reels, rolls	128	7.0	14.1	20.1	8.6	30.5	4.6	15.0	11
Skids, pallets	228	8.4	13.5	15.9	11.3	12.2	12.8	25.9	11
Furniture and fixtures	1,066	18.3	10.4	20.0	5.7	7.5	9.4	28.7	6
Furniture and fixtures, unspecified	44	--	--	72.4	19.8	--	--	7.8	4
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	333	16.2	13.4	15.7	4.4	8.2	5.9	36.1	12
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	162	11.5	8.5	11.7	6.1	7.8	7.2	47.2	30
Garment racks, other racks	75	8.5	28.9	31.5	3.6	8.7	6.8	12.0	3
Shelving	51	36.4	16.1	17.3	2.0	16.1	--	12.0	2
Furniture	590	18.2	11.1	21.0	6.4	3.8	13.6	25.9	5
Beds, bedding, mattresses	106	7.6	23.1	50.4	4.3	12.5	1.0	1.0	3
Chairs	209	16.1	0.9	2.1	4.2	--	33.2	43.6	24
Desks	44	23.6	23.6	--	35.8	--	3.0	14.0	6
Tables, worktables	207	26.6	13.1	30.3	--	4.4	4.2	21.5	3
Other fixtures	81	38.2	--	--	--	24.6	--	37.2	17
Plumbing fixtures	48	--	--	--	--	41.5	--	58.5	43
Toilets	20	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	17
Machinery	1,626	11.2	27.4	12.5	7.0	12.0	8.4	21.5	5
Machinery, unspecified	187	11.5	26.1	14.5	10.5	12.3	7.1	18.0	4
Agricultural and garden machinery	47	--	7.4	--	5.8	64.8	16.2	5.8	15
Mowing machinery	42	--	8.3	--	6.6	73.3	11.8	--	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	96	--	--	22.2	3.9	3.7	14.7	55.6	38
Excavating machinery	43	--	--	22.7	6.3	--	--	71.0	45
Backhoes	15	--	--	31.4	--	--	--	68.6	45
Other construction, logging, and mining machinery	17	--	--	69.1	5.9	--	--	25.0	5
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	238	5.1	70.7	2.6	4.5	3.2	4.8	9.1	2
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	40	--	17.9	--	13.0	13.5	20.7	34.8	26
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	183	3.8	88.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	4.3	2
Furnaces, heaters	108	6.5	88.0	--	--	--	--	5.5	2
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	71	--	93.7	--	1.8	--	4.6	--	2
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	16	32.6	--	32.4	28.0	7.0	--	--	4
Material handling machinery	234	30.6	6.4	11.1	7.5	8.9	10.0	25.7	6
Conveyors--powered	50	6.3	27.7	9.5	8.0	9.6	2.7	36.2	9
Overhead hoists	36	75.3	--	5.0	--	--	3.1	16.6	1
Elevators	40	30.8	--	26.4	11.7	18.8	--	12.2	5
Jacks	97	29.5	1.2	--	9.1	6.7	21.5	32.0	22
Jacks, unspecified	19	--	5.8	--	35.9	15.6	--	42.6	20
Jacks, n.e.c.	76	37.8	--	--	--	4.6	27.5	30.1	22
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	245	6.4	8.7	29.4	11.0	19.1	8.3	17.2	6
Grinding, polishing machinery	16	--	37.7	36.3	14.2	11.7	--	--	4
Presses, except printing	72	--	--	51.8	22.9	11.3	--	14.0	5
Presses, except printing, n.e.c.	35	--	--	90.8	--	--	--	9.2	5
Sawing machinery--stationary	41	3.5	--	51.0	--	6.8	32.0	6.8	5
Other metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	51	5.3	27.6	4.8	7.7	21.0	--	33.6	15
Spot welding machinery	45	6.0	31.5	--	--	24.0	--	38.4	15
Computers--electronic	15	19.0	9.2	--	71.7	--	--	--	6
Special process machinery	308	13.1	32.8	9.0	3.6	14.2	13.7	13.6	4
Special process machinery, unspecified	15	--	26.0	--	38.9	35.1	--	--	8
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	88	25.7	8.2	13.9	--	16.2	36.0	--	18
Food slicers	41	32.3	17.7	17.8	--	32.3	--	--	4
Mixers, blenders, whippers--food and beverage	39	18.5	--	--	--	--	81.5	--	21
Printing machinery and equipment	45	--	10.7	12.6	4.6	50.5	12.6	9.1	18
Textile, apparel, leather production machinery	75	6.9	87.8	5.4	--	--	--	--	2
Sewing, stitching machinery	74	7.0	89.1	3.9	--	--	--	--	2
Other special process machinery	49	25.3	9.7	--	--	3.0	2.2	59.7	45
Miscellaneous machinery	249	5.3	34.6	8.1	4.5	7.9	1.9	37.6	9
Televisions	17	42.9	--	--	--	5.7	--	51.4	100
Other machinery	222	1.8	38.9	6.1	4.2	8.4	2.2	38.3	10
Machinery, n.e.c.	174	1.6	49.8	7.8	5.4	10.8	2.8	21.8	2
Parts and materials	2,981	19.5	5.8	18.7	17.7	11.5	8.2	18.6	8
Parts and materials, unspecified	504	17.9	5.8	12.3	18.4	12.4	6.9	26.4	9
Building materials--solid elements	1,095	17.4	4.5	21.0	16.9	9.8	13.8	16.7	9
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	61	49.5	8.0	--	12.4	10.9	13.6	5.6	2
Pipes, ducts, tubing	189	20.7	1.0	14.1	16.6	5.1	21.5	21.0	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Metal pipe, tubing	134	25.8	1.4	19.9	14.1	0.7	14.1	24.0	10
Structural metal materials	431	22.6	3.3	24.4	19.4	8.6	7.4	14.1	5
Structural metal materials, unspecified	144	2.7	--	35.5	44.7	0.8	--	16.3	9
Beams	56	15.3	14.6	49.3	--	--	--	20.8	3
Plates, metal panels	85	57.8	--	21.8	4.3	--	12.0	4.1	1
Rails	17	7.3	--	13.4	11.4	--	67.9	--	24
Sheet metal	56	48.3	5.7	--	--	28.6	12.6	4.7	2
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	43	16.0	--	4.8	24.8	40.6	--	13.8	11
Wood, lumber	287	3.3	8.8	26.2	11.3	9.2	16.3	24.8	13
Wood, lumber, unspecified	80	1.4	6.4	44.5	23.8	--	--	23.8	5
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	81	6.9	15.9	28.1	8.1	5.9	12.9	22.1	5
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	88	3.4	1.7	5.3	1.1	14.6	34.7	39.3	25
Wood pieces, trim pieces, n.e.c.	34	--	17.4	36.7	17.4	11.2	17.4	--	4
Other building materials--solid elements	102	--	2.5	21.8	29.0	16.7	22.9	7.2	10
Wallboard, drywall	50	--	2.9	13.8	6.9	26.6	46.8	2.9	18
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	316	16.0	7.3	26.6	24.2	13.2	--	12.7	6
Fasteners	161	16.6	5.1	24.2	27.2	14.9	--	11.9	8
Nails, brads, tacks	112	16.7	7.4	19.2	28.6	16.2	--	12.0	8
Ropes, ties	147	16.3	9.9	27.7	22.3	12.1	--	11.7	4
Bungee cords	19	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Wire--nonelectrical	44	19.2	--	30.3	2.4	31.9	--	16.3	8
Machine, tool, and electric parts	252	7.9	11.6	29.8	6.8	15.5	8.9	19.5	6
Electric parts	139	11.7	5.0	18.2	10.3	11.7	14.8	28.3	14
Electrical wiring	56	26.7	12.3	30.3	--	6.8	--	23.9	3
Machine and appliance parts	73	3.1	20.1	43.3	3.9	18.3	2.5	8.9	5
Dies, molds, patterns	19	--	65.5	14.2	14.9	5.5	--	--	2
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	36	3.1	2.8	75.9	--	5.1	--	13.1	5
Metal materials--nonstructural	135	20.2	7.1	26.8	14.0	4.6	0.7	26.6	5
Metal materials--nonstructural, unspecified	73	37.5	9.0	25.1	20.7	2.0	--	5.7	3
Metal sheets, ingots, bars--nonstructural	18	--	17.2	73.2	--	9.6	--	--	5
Molten or hot metals, slag	18	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	94.4	59
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	478	28.0	4.4	12.4	23.7	14.9	4.9	11.7	9
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	108	4.4	0.9	14.4	44.9	12.8	--	22.6	9
Tires, except bike	87	--	--	14.6	46.5	12.0	--	27.0	9
Engine parts and accessories	134	24.5	10.8	11.8	24.9	24.9	0.8	2.2	10
Battery	44	2.6	--	20.9	--	76.5	--	--	14
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	35	--	--	--	96.8	--	3.2	--	10
Trailers	56	10.1	--	36.2	7.6	34.0	--	12.1	10
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	174	52.2	3.3	4.4	11.8	3.1	12.8	12.5	1
Parts and materials, n.e.c.	182	38.8	6.2	7.2	10.8	5.2	6.5	25.3	4
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	6,883	13.2	8.6	16.7	13.1	17.1	8.7	22.6	10
Animals and animal products	232	35.4	1.9	20.9	13.0	8.2	9.5	11.2	3
Animal products--nonfood	17	7.6	--	92.4	--	--	--	--	3
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	82	57.1	1.6	--	33.8	7.5	--	--	1
Mammals, except humans	122	26.9	--	24.8	1.0	9.6	16.4	21.3	4
Cattle	18	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	30
Dogs	34	89.8	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	1
Horses	15	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Swine	56	4.5	--	21.1	2.2	21.1	4.5	46.6	25
Food products--fresh or processed	90	81.5	--	4.3	12.9	--	1.2	--	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Other food products--fresh or processed	86	85.2	--	--	13.5	--	1.3	--	1
Fats, oils	85	85.0	--	--	13.7	--	1.3	--	1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	65	6.3	21.4	26.1	8.5	--	8.6	29.2	4
Dirt, earth	16	--	--	91.1	--	--	--	8.9	4
Rocks, crushed stone	36	5.9	35.7	--	2.8	--	15.4	40.2	24
Person--injured or ill worker	4,444	8.8	5.2	16.0	11.3	19.8	10.3	28.6	14
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	50	--	--	--	26.7	3.4	3.4	66.5	90
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	4,368	9.0	5.2	15.9	11.1	20.1	10.5	28.3	14
Person--other than injured or ill worker	1,900	17.8	17.3	16.4	18.1	14.5	4.9	11.1	5
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	95	39.7	--	--	3.8	--	--	56.4	33
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	1,627	13.6	19.8	16.6	19.9	16.3	5.7	8.1	5
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	172	45.7	3.4	23.8	9.3	3.4	--	14.4	3
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	145	13.3	9.8	39.6	6.0	3.7	10.5	17.2	4
Plants, trees, vegetation, unspecified	36	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Poison ivy, oak, sumac	19	--	46.0	54.0	--	--	--	--	3
Trees, logs	78	15.6	6.8	14.5	4.6	6.8	19.5	32.0	24
Structures and surfaces	6,051	10.4	9.2	15.0	14.3	17.1	6.7	27.3	11
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5,144	10.0	9.0	14.1	15.9	15.6	7.2	28.3	11
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	294	0.3	0.3	18.2	71.7	0.7	1.1	7.6	6
Floors	2,507	9.3	12.1	15.9	12.9	14.3	7.5	27.9	10
Floor, unspecified	140	8.1	12.3	16.0	8.9	9.6	1.6	43.5	14
Floor of building	2,295	9.2	11.9	16.3	13.3	14.7	8.1	26.5	10
Floor of scaffold, staging, or temporary work platform	20	50.4	--	5.3	--	15.1	7.4	21.9	1
Ground	1,315	9.6	1.3	13.5	8.0	21.8	10.6	35.1	14
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	95	17.1	18.9	2.2	--	--	8.9	52.9	49
Stairs, steps	290	18.9	16.8	19.3	5.4	14.7	2.5	22.4	4
Stairs, steps, unspecified	135	5.7	20.0	7.1	1.6	22.8	3.3	39.5	19
Stairs, steps--indoors	114	36.0	15.7	30.5	--	9.4	2.4	5.9	2
Stairs, steps--outdoors	41	15.0	9.2	28.7	33.1	2.4	--	11.6	5
Street, road	49	17.5	2.0	2.1	22.7	32.5	--	23.2	15
Parking lots	375	18.7	13.0	8.9	23.9	9.0	5.0	21.6	6
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	197	2.4	12.3	0.6	22.9	31.2	2.7	27.9	16
Ramps, runways, loading docks	145	3.3	2.0	0.8	26.3	42.3	3.6	21.7	16
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, n.e.c.	38	--	56.9	--	--	--	--	43.1	2
Other structural elements	730	14.9	10.6	18.9	4.6	20.9	4.5	25.6	13
Other structural elements, unspecified	54	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Doors	291	4.4	1.2	10.7	9.1	30.4	0.5	43.8	19
Fences, fence panels	35	33.3	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	2
Gates	83	22.6	--	1.5	1.5	--	15.7	58.7	39
Walls	119	13.5	1.1	15.6	1.9	54.1	12.6	1.2	13
Windows	104	47.1	47.1	--	--	--	--	5.8	2
Structures	177	2.6	9.8	25.3	8.8	45.6	--	7.9	13
Mines, caves, tunnels	82	--	9.9	--	6.2	83.9	--	--	20
Sewers, manholes, storm drains	82	--	9.9	--	6.2	83.9	--	--	20
Scaffolds, staging	52	6.7	17.8	43.1	--	14.0	--	18.4	5
Scaffolds--staging, unspecified	52	6.7	17.8	43.1	--	14.0	--	18.4	5
Towers, poles	37	3.0	--	50.2	21.2	13.6	--	12.0	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,314	21.3	18.0	16.1	7.5	16.5	6.9	13.7	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	75	21.3	7.2	9.1	--	13.6	22.7	26.1	19
Handtools--nonpowered	581	11.4	19.3	17.9	12.2	20.8	5.5	12.8	6
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	234	16.1	15.2	31.3	17.6	16.5	2.5	0.9	4
Chisels	18	--	--	31.3	--	68.7	--	--	18
Knives	175	20.8	14.8	28.9	20.2	14.8	--	0.6	3
Scissors, snips, shears	18	7.1	21.6	55.5	--	--	15.8	--	3
Digging handtools--nonpowered	68	3.9	--	13.0	10.1	4.0	20.6	48.3	25
Shovels	52	5.1	--	17.1	13.2	5.3	27.0	32.3	25
Digging handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	33
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	130	10.7	38.2	3.8	0.8	42.0	3.3	1.3	3
Hammers	103	12.5	48.4	4.9	--	28.4	4.1	1.7	2
Turning handtools--nonpowered	78	3.2	26.7	2.8	11.6	11.9	--	43.8	15
Wrenches	64	3.9	32.4	--	9.1	1.6	--	53.0	38
Other handtools--nonpowered	50	19.1	8.9	19.1	23.7	20.1	5.2	4.0	6
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	18	--	--	45.1	--	54.9	--	--	19
Crowbars	16	52.5	28.4	--	6.4	--	--	12.7	1
Handtools--powered	338	29.8	20.7	18.1	5.4	10.1	6.1	9.7	2
Boring handtools--powered	51	17.3	10.8	38.9	--	11.7	10.5	10.7	5
Drills--powered	49	18.0	11.3	40.4	--	12.1	10.9	7.4	5
Cutting handtools--powered	114	24.6	14.4	33.6	11.2	4.1	1.6	10.4	4
Chainsaws--powered	34	40.0	17.6	20.9	11.1	10.4	--	--	2
Saws--powered, except chainsaws	69	18.2	15.0	40.7	4.6	1.7	2.7	17.1	5
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	17	--	--	--	--	22.1	77.9	--	28
Jackhammers--powered	17	--	--	--	--	22.1	77.9	--	28
Welding and heating handtools--powered	112	57.2	38.8	2.9	1.1	--	--	--	1
Welding and heating handtools--powered, unspecified	47	4.3	93.0	2.7	--	--	--	--	2
Welding torches--powered	63	98.1	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	1
Other handtools--powered	35	--	13.7	--	--	54.8	--	31.5	19
Other handtools--powered, unspecified	19	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	19
Handtools--power not determined	47	43.7	--	--	5.0	41.3	--	10.0	14
Cutting handtools--power not determined, unspecified	20	5.7	--	--	--	94.3	--	--	15
Ladders	120	7.7	17.0	30.0	2.5	19.6	--	23.2	4
Ladders, unspecified	43	11.9	13.1	30.9	--	37.0	--	7.0	5
Ladders--movable	76	5.5	19.4	29.9	2.6	10.1	--	32.5	3
Movable ladders, unspecified	43	9.6	--	18.7	--	17.7	--	54.1	43
Recreation and athletic equipment	59	55.3	4.9	--	5.3	10.7	5.3	18.6	1
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	67	17.8	38.6	3.8	--	--	26.3	13.6	2
Health care and orthopedic equipment, n.e.c.	20	42.0	--	--	--	--	42.0	16.1	23
Vehicles	1,989	10.4	8.7	19.0	15.0	13.8	4.6	28.5	10
Vehicle, unspecified	179	5.2	41.8	13.4	7.9	4.6	2.6	24.5	4
Highway vehicle, motorized	1,275	9.8	4.8	21.1	14.5	16.9	2.8	30.1	10
Highway vehicle, unspecified	172	35.4	4.3	22.5	24.6	5.9	--	7.2	5
Automobile	129	34.3	16.6	33.7	1.4	6.7	4.2	3.0	2
Truck	844	1.5	1.2	20.8	14.5	16.8	3.0	42.2	19
Truck, unspecified	433	2.4	1.5	3.5	10.2	28.1	4.0	50.3	33
Delivery truck	158	--	--	73.3	17.6	6.3	--	2.8	5
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	196	1.0	1.8	10.5	23.7	2.5	3.9	56.7	71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Truck, n.e.c.	37	--	--	35.4	12.0	--	--	52.6	45
Van--passenger or light delivery	83	--	22.8	5.3	5.9	64.8	--	1.3	11
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	39	3.2	3.7	--	12.3	--	6.0	74.8	39
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	16	7.8	--	--	29.6	--	--	62.6	39
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	165	25.0	--	31.7	13.0	5.1	3.9	21.2	5
Forklift	136	25.6	--	37.5	10.7	6.2	0.9	19.0	5
Forklift, unspecified	123	28.4	--	38.7	9.8	6.9	1.0	15.2	5
Powered industrial carrier, except forklifts	16	--	--	--	41.7	--	31.0	27.3	30
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	288	10.5	12.2	9.2	24.1	12.3	13.2	18.7	10
Cart, dolly, handtruck	286	9.8	12.2	9.3	24.2	12.3	13.3	18.8	10
Water vehicle	37	--	3.5	12.8	11.3	13.6	13.6	45.1	21
Water vehicle, unspecified	15	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	66.7	42
Other sources	898	25.0	11.4	22.9	14.6	3.2	3.1	19.9	4
Apparel and textiles	98	3.3	4.1	3.3	12.3	--	4.6	72.4	90
Clothing and shoes	17	11.4	--	11.4	69.6	--	7.5	--	8
Eye glasses, jewelry, and watches	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	90
Eye glasses, sunglasses	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	90
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	152	16.7	1.8	41.2	3.9	6.7	--	29.7	4
Fire, flame, smoke	97	1.1	1.1	45.5	1.5	9.5	--	41.2	13
Fire, flame	92	--	--	47.9	1.6	10.0	--	40.5	13
Temperature extremes--environmental	35	56.7	--	15.6	13.1	--	--	14.6	1
Heat--environmental	35	56.7	--	15.6	13.1	--	--	14.6	1
Paper, books, magazines	51	15.2	5.1	13.3	2.3	18.9	--	45.2	18
Scrap, waste, debris	410	38.6	12.6	26.6	13.9	0.4	3.3	4.5	2
Chips, particles, splinters	403	38.7	12.6	27.1	14.2	0.4	3.4	3.7	2
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	188	46.3	9.1	31.5	8.6	--	--	4.5	2
Metal chips, particles	149	27.3	19.2	28.8	20.5	1.2	1.2	1.8	3
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	166	16.3	19.5	11.5	32.9	4.4	5.6	9.7	7
Liquids	144	17.5	19.9	5.8	38.0	5.1	6.5	7.2	8
Water	105	24.0	5.5	3.1	44.2	4.5	8.9	9.8	10
Liquids, n.e.c.	39	--	59.2	13.2	21.1	6.5	--	--	2
Nonclassifiable	356	9.1	2.5	25.2	12.9	13.8	3.4	33.0	11

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002

Missouri--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,802	14.6	9.9	18.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	22.5	8
Contact with objects and equipment	6,243	19.1	14.5	22.7	12.2	11.8	6.3	13.6	5
Contact with objects and equipment, unspecified	40	2.8	2.7	41.5	--	7.9	2.7	42.3	13
Struck against object	1,451	25.5	13.5	21.5	10.8	8.4	7.0	13.3	4
Struck against object, unspecified	766	32.2	13.2	22.1	9.2	7.6	4.6	11.2	4
Stepped on object	160	11.8	20.6	14.0	16.3	2.4	9.6	25.3	8
Struck against stationary object	333	19.9	15.4	21.6	12.1	10.9	4.8	15.2	5
Struck against moving object	70	14.6	8.2	--	11.5	5.5	45.4	14.8	21
Struck against object, n.e.c.	123	22.6	3.9	40.1	10.3	15.8	2.3	4.9	4
Struck by object	3,052	17.4	12.8	23.5	11.4	13.8	5.9	15.3	5
Struck by object, unspecified	164	12.7	63.1	4.5	6.5	--	--	13.1	2
Struck by falling object	1,156	23.7	11.0	25.4	11.2	13.4	5.1	10.1	4
Struck by flying object	264	16.5	8.2	34.7	19.3	10.5	1.3	9.6	4
Struck by flying object, unspecified	43	53.0	--	42.6	4.4	--	--	--	1
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	59	9.4	12.8	30.6	33.4	10.8	3.1	--	5
Struck by discharged object or substance	98	15.9	--	22.1	22.5	18.4	--	21.0	10
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	64	--	21.8	52.4	11.2	4.9	2.5	7.4	4
Struck by swinging or slipping object	671	18.6	14.2	15.1	9.8	14.7	4.8	22.8	6
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	128	15.6	4.8	5.8	12.2	--	9.2	52.4	39
Struck by slipping handheld object	396	24.0	18.1	23.4	10.7	17.5	3.0	3.3	3
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	127	--	9.2	1.0	6.2	23.3	2.4	57.8	33
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	48
Struck by object, n.e.c.	782	8.7	5.4	28.5	11.7	17.8	10.8	17.1	7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	1,228	12.1	20.2	20.0	14.0	15.2	7.7	11.0	5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	123	6.6	23.3	6.7	22.2	19.3	8.2	13.7	8
Caught in running equipment or machinery	526	8.5	23.1	20.6	9.4	17.2	7.1	14.1	5
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	124	26.4	8.2	14.0	8.7	27.4	9.8	5.5	6
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	456	13.7	19.2	24.5	18.4	8.3	7.6	8.2	5
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	368	32.7	16.8	30.7	9.8	1.3	4.1	4.6	3
Rubbed or abraded by kneeling on surface	34	--	11.3	58.8	--	14.2	10.2	5.6	3
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	314	38.3	14.1	27.7	11.4	--	3.7	4.8	2
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	75	--	--	15.3	61.8	--	--	22.8	10
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	75	--	--	15.3	61.8	--	--	22.8	10
Falls	5,818	10.9	8.9	15.8	14.5	16.1	7.1	26.8	10
Fall to lower level	2,017	7.4	5.9	15.4	6.8	20.5	6.9	37.0	19
Fall to lower level, unspecified	37	--	10.3	10.1	--	35.6	23.1	20.9	20
Fall down stairs or steps	242	8.4	20.1	22.7	4.8	14.5	3.0	26.4	4
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	142	1.4	8.3	2.4	10.8	54.1	0.7	22.3	20
Fall through existing floor opening	35	--	34.0	10.0	--	50.6	--	5.4	16
Fall from ground level to lower level	58	--	--	--	8.8	88.7	--	2.5	20
Fall from ladder	547	21.2	0.5	22.9	2.3	12.9	2.5	37.7	16
Fall from piled or stacked material	16	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	93.6	36
Fall from roof	94	--	--	8.2	--	64.5	--	27.3	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Fall from roof, unspecified	60	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	14
Fall through roof surface	15	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	50.0	5
Fall from scaffold, staging	150	--	--	24.6	12.3	--	2.3	60.8	35
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	441	0.7	8.3	7.4	8.1	32.1	22.4	21.0	19
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	347	2.2	4.7	13.3	12.4	4.4	2.1	60.9	42
Jump to lower level	301	16.7	14.9	6.4	9.0	10.9	12.4	29.7	11
Jump to lower level, unspecified	39	--	--	29.8	48.0	22.1	--	--	6
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	94	50.6	--	--	--	--	--	49.4	1
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	98	--	46.0	1.3	8.6	--	--	44.1	9
Jump to lower level, n.e.c.	44	6.6	--	14.6	--	12.2	66.7	--	28
Fall on same level	3,469	12.6	10.1	17.0	19.6	14.1	5.8	20.8	7
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	2,903	10.8	10.1	15.4	22.7	13.4	6.3	21.4	8
Fall onto or against objects	487	18.4	12.2	27.6	3.9	17.9	4.0	16.0	4
Fall on same level, n.e.c.	56	59.3	--	4.1	--	26.4	--	10.3	1
Bodily reaction and exertion	11,383	12.1	6.8	15.8	12.7	14.8	11.2	26.6	12
Bodily reaction	2,740	9.6	5.6	18.2	11.0	18.2	8.1	29.4	12
Bodily reaction, unspecified	121	29.1	--	2.4	1.3	45.8	2.5	18.8	12
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	1,246	8.3	3.9	20.4	8.7	20.9	7.9	29.9	16
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	1,066	11.0	7.6	18.4	13.9	13.9	7.9	27.3	10
Standing	53	6.6	--	31.0	10.4	--	20.8	31.1	22
Walking--without other incident	116	2.8	17.4	8.2	--	2.2	14.5	54.9	36
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	98	--	4.5	15.5	36.3	17.1	--	26.7	9
Overexertion	6,981	14.0	7.9	15.9	13.5	11.6	11.6	25.4	10
Overexertion, unspecified	393	1.8	7.6	23.5	23.0	8.8	2.9	32.4	10
Overexertion in lifting	3,954	15.9	7.5	16.0	12.8	13.2	15.3	19.3	10
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	1,482	14.9	6.7	18.8	9.6	8.1	5.7	36.1	10
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or welding objects	440	9.5	8.7	13.3	24.1	16.6	5.7	22.0	10
Overexertion in throwing objects	59	26.9	--	--	50.7	11.8	2.7	8.0	6
Overexertion, n.e.c.	653	10.2	13.5	6.9	9.9	8.6	13.1	37.8	23
Repetitive motion	1,614	8.0	4.4	12.2	9.9	23.5	14.7	27.4	15
Repetitive motion, unspecified	888	5.5	6.1	12.7	10.8	29.3	10.5	25.2	14
Typing or keyentry	183	5.4	3.8	10.2	8.8	9.9	16.8	45.0	23
Repetitive use of tools	128	16.0	--	17.1	13.5	3.0	18.7	31.7	21
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	210	13.5	1.2	15.1	10.1	27.3	9.8	23.0	15
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	205	10.2	3.8	5.6	4.5	19.5	33.5	22.9	28
Bodily conditions, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	72.5	--	--	27.5	6
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1,157	29.3	19.0	20.8	17.8	2.6	1.6	8.9	3
Contact with electric current	79	25.3	18.0	27.1	4.4	1.1	3.3	20.7	3
Contact with electric current of machine, tool, appliance, or light fixture	49	37.8	29.1	30.4	--	--	--	2.7	2
Contact with temperature extremes	522	23.4	27.3	21.2	13.6	3.6	2.4	8.5	2
Exposure to environmental heat	35	56.7	--	15.6	13.1	--	--	14.6	1
Contact with hot objects or substances	487	21.0	29.3	21.6	13.6	3.8	2.6	8.1	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	428	26.4	12.2	25.4	30.4	2.0	0.3	3.2	4
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, unspecified	142	50.2	5.0	18.0	19.6	0.8	--	6.5	1
Inhalation of substance	85	11.6	11.6	4.0	70.5	--	--	2.4	6
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	17	35.4	46.9	--	5.9	--	--	11.8	2
Inhalation in enclosed, restricted, or confined space	62	--	3.1	3.1	93.8	--	--	--	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	132	6.5	26.1	58.4	6.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	4
Injections, stings, venomous bites	58	40.8	--	--	46.3	10.7	--	2.2	7
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	53	40.6	--	--	50.4	9.0	--	--	7
Exposure to radiation	77	86.8	11.6	--	1.6	--	--	--	1
Exposure to welding light	77	86.8	11.6	--	1.6	--	--	--	1
Transportation accidents	1,176	10.8	10.2	18.1	12.9	15.2	3.4	29.6	10
Highway accident	856	13.1	13.4	18.0	12.3	15.5	2.8	25.0	8
Highway accident, unspecified	74	51.6	2.8	3.9	22.6	17.4	--	1.7	1
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	657	10.3	16.5	22.1	10.8	10.1	3.6	26.5	7
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	142	30.8	--	6.8	13.3	0.7	3.3	45.1	10
Moving in same direction	256	--	37.7	27.6	1.7	5.6	2.2	25.0	5
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	67	15.6	--	--	--	71.8	--	12.6	19
Moving in intersection	123	5.1	5.2	48.0	8.3	2.3	11.0	20.1	5
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	59	10.0	3.4	--	64.1	--	--	22.5	8
Noncollision accident	122	5.3	3.0	4.6	14.4	44.1	--	28.6	11
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	35	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	94.3	60
Ran off highway--no collision	61	--	5.9	5.9	--	88.1	--	--	11
Sudden start or stop, n.e.c.	19	6.9	--	--	93.1	--	--	--	10
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	214	2.4	2.4	12.6	15.0	18.4	3.4	45.8	15
Noncollision accident	193	2.0	0.8	6.6	16.5	20.3	3.8	49.9	30
Fall from moving vehicle, mobile equipment	18	22.2	8.1	--	--	--	13.0	56.6	39
Overturned	65	--	--	13.4	15.8	49.1	6.1	15.6	15
Loss of control	50	--	--	--	30.1	--	2.1	67.8	42
Noncollision accident, n.e.c.	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	53
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	96	9.4	--	32.7	15.2	5.4	8.7	28.6	9
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	90	8.9	--	35.0	16.2	--	9.3	30.6	9
Fires and explosions	40	--	--	2.6	3.6	--	--	93.7	35
Fire or explosion, unspecified	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	35
Fire in residence, building, or other structure	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	175
Assaults and violent acts	782	29.4	14.7	20.3	8.9	8.4	7.4	10.8	3
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	718	26.9	15.7	19.5	9.4	9.2	7.5	11.8	5
Assaults and violent acts by person(s), unspecified	124	49.4	43.4	--	--	2.5	--	4.8	2
Hitting, kicking, beating	430	25.5	1.1	14.5	15.7	13.8	12.5	17.0	7
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	159	14.2	33.6	48.7	--	2.0	--	1.5	3
Assaults by animals	64	56.9	3.4	28.9	3.7	--	7.1	--	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2002 – Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Nonvenomous bites	41	86.8	5.4	--	2.8	--	5.0	--	1
Nonclassifiable	204	9.5	3.9	39.5	9.3	20.6	3.9	13.2	4

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

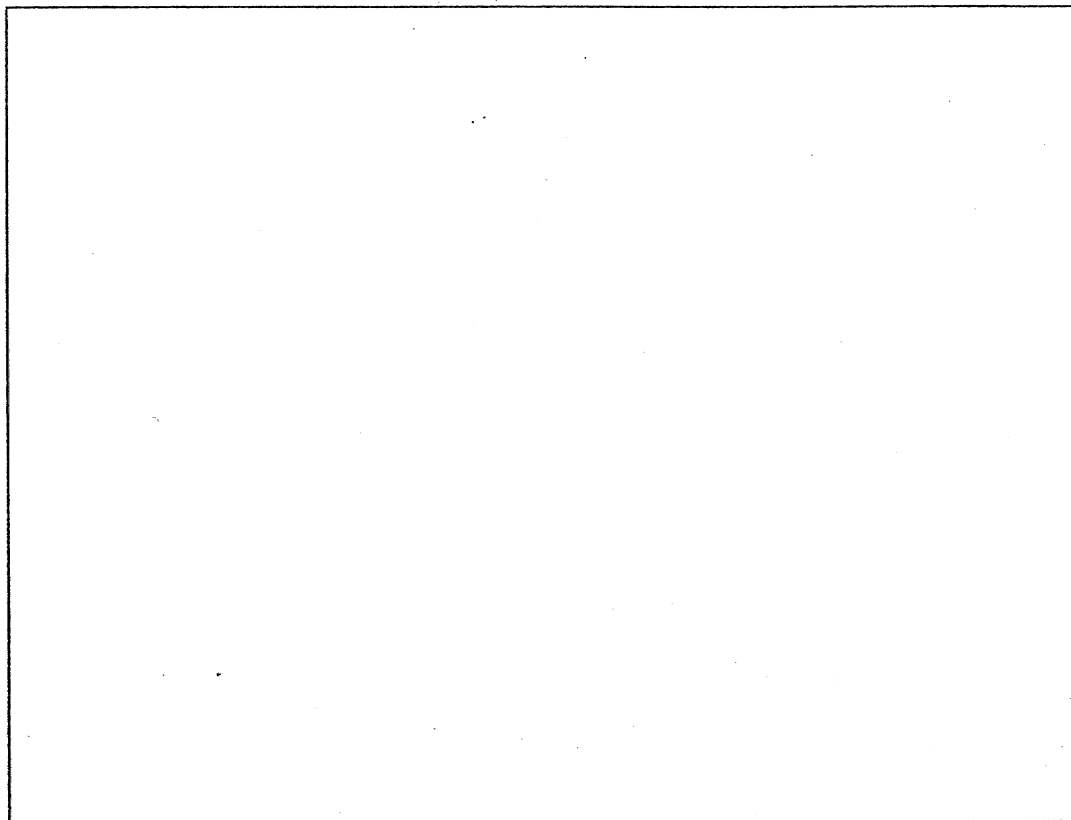
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix A
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
2002 Survey Form

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2002



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics



Please correct your company address

Dear Employer:

This survey asks employers to provide information about occupational injuries and illnesses based upon the information you have maintained for Calendar Year 2002 on your *OSHA Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*. Copies of these forms were mailed to you in late 2001. Although participation in this survey is mandatory under Public Law 91-596, we have made every effort to reduce the amount of time required wherever possible and still collect the necessary information. To the full extent permitted by law, this information will be held in confidence and be used only for statistical purposes. Contact information is included for each State to provide you with assistance in completing this survey.

Thank you for helping us collect accurate information and for helping to make America's workplaces safer and healthier.

Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor



We estimate it will take you an average of 24 minutes to complete this survey (ranging from 10 minutes to 5 hours per package), including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this information. If you have any comments regarding the estimates or any other aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, please send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (1220-0045), 2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20212. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. **DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO THIS ADDRESS.**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the State agency collecting this information will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. To the full extent permitted by law, this information will be held in confidence and will not be disclosed without the written consent of your establishment.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires 10-31-04
BLS-9300 N06

Who must complete the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses?

Under Public Law 91-596, all establishments that receive this survey must complete and return it within 30 days, even if they had no work-related injuries and illnesses during 2002.

What do you need to do?

- **Identify the *Reporting Site*** referred to on the front cover. Complete this survey **only** for the establishment(s) noted on the front cover under *Reporting Site*.
- **Check *Your Company Address*** printed on the front cover. Make any necessary corrections directly on the front cover.
- **Refer to your *Reporting Site's OSHA Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*.** Copies of these forms were mailed to you in late 2001.
 - your 2002 *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA Form 300),
 - your 2002 *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA Form 300A), and
 - your supplemental records of cases with days away from work (OSHA Form 301 or an equivalent).
- **Complete Part 1A and Part 1B.** You can either photocopy your OSHA Form 300A or you can transcribe the entries noted below from your OSHA Form 300A to this survey form.

OSHA's Form 300A

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year 20____
**U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

All establishments covered by Part 300 must complete this Summary page once if no work-related injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Return it to reveal the Log to every state and territory and employer and insurance carrier submitting this summary.

Using the Log, enter the individual entries you made for each category. Then sum the totals below making sure you've added the amounts from every page of the Log. If you had no cases, write "0".

Employer, labor representative, and third-party assistance have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 at its entirety. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or its equivalent. See 29 CFR Part 190.28, or OSHA's responsibility rule, for further details on the access provisions for its terms.

Number of Cases	
Total number of deaths _____	Total number of injury recordable cases _____
	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction _____

(a) _____
(c) _____
(d) _____
(e) _____

Number of Days	
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction _____	Total number of days away from work _____

(f) _____
(g) _____

Injury and Illness Types

Total number of . . . _____ (M)	_____	_____	_____
(N) Injuries _____	(O) Poisonings _____	_____	_____
(P) Skin disorders _____	(Q) All other illnesses _____	_____	_____
(R) Respiratory conditions _____	_____	_____	_____

Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form.

Please report to us how the collection of information is assessed for average 10 minutes per response, including time to receive the instructions, which are posted for this version A, and completed and return to the institution of certification. Factors to consider include the frequency of the collection, the burden of reporting requirements, the sensitivity of confidential information, the importance of the information collected, any other aspects of this data collection concept. US Department of Labor, OSHA-COA Office of Statistics, Bureau D, Section 300, Commission country, USA Washington DC 20420. We need the completed forms to our office.

Establishment Information

Your establishment name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Industry description (e.g., Manufacturer of mechanical pumps) _____

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., SIC 3715) _____

Employment Information (If you don't have these figures, see the Worksheet on the back of this page for estimates.)

Average number employed at employees _____ } ←

Total hours worked by all employees last year _____ }

Sign here

Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.

I certify that I have examined this document and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are true, accurate, and complete.

Company signature _____ Title _____

Name _____ Date _____

**Copy this
information to
Part 1B of this
survey form.**

Copy this information to Part 1A of this survey form.

- **Complete Part 2: *Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work*** if your establishment had any worker injuries or illnesses that resulted in days away from work in 2002.
- **Write the name of the contact person** we should call with questions in ***Contact Information*** on the back cover of this booklet.
- **Return this survey booklet** and any attachments in the enclosed envelope within 30 days of the date your establishment received it.

Part 1A. Establishment Information

Using your completed Calendar Year 2002 *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA Form 300A), copy the establishment information into the boxes below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under **Reporting Site**, add together the total lines from each specified establishment's OSHA Form 300A to complete the 2002 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the corresponding spaces below. If these numbers are not available on your OSHA Form 300A, or if your establishment does not keep records needed to answer (1) and (2) below, you can estimate using the steps that follow.

1. For the reporting site identified on the cover:
Enter the annual average employment for 2002.
(You can copy this from your OSHA Form 300A.)

Annual average number
of employees for 2002

2. For the reporting site identified on the cover:
Enter the total hours worked for 2002.
(You can copy this from your OSHA Form 300A.)

Total hours worked
by all employees in 2002

Note: Total Hours Worked should exclude vacation, sick leave, holidays, and other non-work time.

If needed: Steps to estimate employment

STEP 1: Add the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 2002. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.

Acme Construction pays its employees 26 times each year. During 2002,

In this pay period	Acme paid this many employees
1	10
2	0
3	15
↓	↓
25	15
26	10
	830 (sum)

STEP 2: Divide the sum by the number of pay periods your establishment had in 2002. Include any pay periods when you had no employees.

Because Acme has 26 pay periods, it would divide its sum by 26. 830 divided by 26 = 31.92

STEP 3: Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the box marked Annual average number of employees.

Acme would round 31.92 to 32 and write that number in the box marked Annual average number of employees.

If needed: Steps to estimate total hours worked

STEP 1: Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 2002.

ABC Company had 15 full-time employees during 2002.

STEP 2: Multiply this number by the number of hours worked for a full-time employee in a year. This is equal to the number of full-time hours worked:

ABC Company's 15 full-time employees worked an average of about 1,760 hours each per year after excluding vacation, sick leave, holidays, and other non-work time. (The hours worked for a full-time employee in a year may be different at your reporting site)

15 (full-time employees) times 1,760 (hours worked by a full-time employee in a year) equals 26,400 full-time hours.

STEP 3: Add the number of any overtime hours and the number of hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal) to the amount in Step 2:

ABC Company's full time employees worked a total of 1,500 hours of overtime. In addition, 3 part time employees worked a total of 2,715 hours during 2002. Adding these hours to those from Step 2:

Full-time hours from Step 2		26,400
Overtime hours	+	1,500
Part-time hours	+	2,715
Total hours worked by all employees in 2002	=	30,615

3. Check any conditions that might have affected your annual average number of employees or total hours worked during 2002:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Strike or lockout | ☐ Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual |
| ☐ Shutdown or layoff | ☐ Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual |
| ☐ Seasonal work | ☐ Other reason: _____ |
| ☐ Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions | ☐ Nothing unusual happened to affect our employment or hours figures. |

Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 2002?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, **Part 1B: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2002**.
- ☐ No. Go to **Contact Information** on the back cover.

Part 1B: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2002

Using your completed Calendar Year 2002 *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300A)*:

- ① Copy the establishment summary information into the spaces below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under **Reporting Site**, add together the total lines from each specified establishment's OSHA Form 300A to complete the 2002 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the corresponding spaces below.
- ② If you prefer, you may enclose a photocopy of your *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300A)*. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under **Reporting Site**, be sure to include the OSHA Form 300A for all of the specified establishments.
- ③ If any total is zero on your OSHA Form 300A, write "0" in that total's space below.

Number of Cases

Total number of
deaths

(G)

Total number of
cases with days
away from work

(H)

Total number of
cases with job
transfer or restriction

(I)

Total number of
other recordable
cases

(J)

Number of Days

Total number of days of
job transfer or restriction

(K)

Total number of days
away from work

(L)

Injury and Illness Types

Total number of ...
(M)

(1) Injuries

(2) Skin disorders

(3) Respiratory conditions

(4) Poisonings

(5) All other illnesses

- The total **Number of Cases** recorded above in G + H + I + J must equal the total **Injury and Illness Types** recorded above in M (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5).
- If you had any work-related deaths in 2002, please tell us where you assigned/classified each death within the list of items (M1) through (M5) provided under section **Injury and Illness Type** above (e.g., "fatal case was due to injury resulting from fall" or "death resulted from respiratory conditions").

Before you continue...

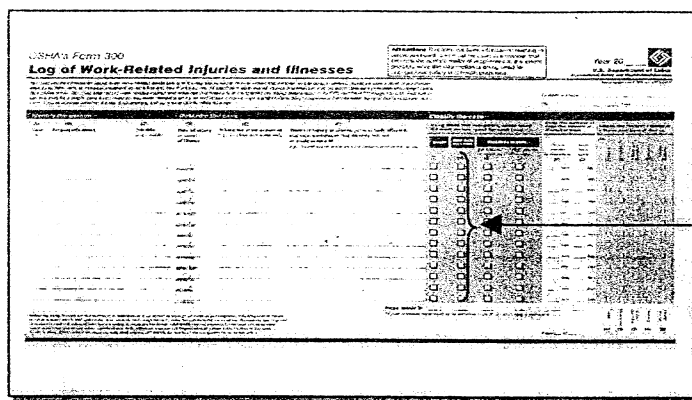
Look at the total **Number of Cases** you entered in Column H above.

- If you had **NO** cases in Column H, you are finished with the survey. Go to **Contact Information** on the Back Cover.
- If you had cases in Column H, Go to **Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work**.

Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work

This part of the survey asks you about individual injuries and illnesses that resulted in an employee being away from work. Several copies of the form *Case with Days Away from Work* are included. To answer the questions on this form, you'll need:

- ▶ your completed copy of the 2002 *Log* (OSHA Form 300)



Part 2 asks about injuries or illnesses with a check in **Column H** of your *Log*.

- ▶ your completed copies of supplementary documents about the case, such as a workers' compensation report, an accident report, an insurance form, or the *Injury and Illness Incident Report* (OSHA Form 301).

Which cases should you report?

To identify the individual cases to report, follow these steps:

- 1 Go to your completed 2002 OSHA Form 300. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under Reporting Site, be sure to look at all your OSHA Form 300's to find which cases to report.
- 2 Mark each case that has a check in **column (H)** on the **Log** (OSHA Form 300). These are the **only** cases you should report.
- 3 We have designed this survey to ensure that you don't have to report more than approximately 30 cases. If you have significantly more than 30 cases, please go to *If You Need Help . . .* at the back of this booklet and call the phone number listed for your State for assistance.
- 4 Fill out one *Case with Days Away from Work* form for each case that you identified in Step 2. You can find most of the information on a supplementary document such as a workers' compensation report, an accident report, an insurance form, or the *Injury and Illness Incident Report* (OSHA Form 301).

(If you need more *Case with Days Away from Work* forms, you may either photocopy a blank one or go to *If You Need Help . . .* at the back of this booklet and call the phone number listed for your State).
- 5 When you have finished, proceed to *Contact Information* on the back cover of this booklet.

Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 2002 occupational injury or illness **only** if it resulted in days away from work. To find out which case(s) you should report, read the instructions at the beginning of **Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days away from Work**.

Tell us about the Case

Go to your completed OSHA Form 300. Copy the case information from that form into the spaces below.

Employee's name
(column B)

Job title
(column C)

Date of injury
or
onset of illness
(column D)

Number of days
of job transfer
or restriction
(column K)

Number of days
away from work
(column L)

/ /02
month day year

Tell us about the Employee

Check the category which **best** describes the employee's regular type of job or work: (optional)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Office, professional, business, or management staff | ☐ Healthcare |
| ☐ Sales | ☐ Delivery or driving |
| ☐ Product assembly, product manufacture | ☐ Food service |
| ☐ Repair, installation or service of machines, equipment | ☐ Cleaning, maintenance of building, grounds |
| ☐ Construction | ☐ Material handling (e.g. stocking, loading/unloading, moving, etc.) |
| ☐ Other: _____ | ☐ Farming |

Employee's race or ethnic background: (optional-check one or more)

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
☐ Asian
☐ Black or African American
☐ Hispanic or Latino
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
☐ White
☐ Not available

NOTE: You may either answer questions (3) to (11) or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

Employee's age: _____ OR date of birth: _____ / _____ / _____
month day year

4. Employee's date hired: _____ / _____ / _____
month day year

OR check length of service at establishment when incident occurred:

- ☐ Less than 3 months
☐ From 3 to 11 months
☐ From 1 to 5 years
☐ More than 5 years

Employee's sex:

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

Tell us about the Incident

Answer the questions below or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

6. Time employee began work: _____ ☐ am ☐ pm

7. Time of event: _____ ☐ am ☐ pm OR ☐ Check if time cannot be determined

8. What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Describe the activity as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. Examples: "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."

9. What happened? Tell us how the injury or illness occurred. Examples: "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."

10. What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or "sore." Examples: "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."

11. What object or substance directly harmed the employee? Examples: "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

N	P	S	E	SS	OCC
---	---	---	---	----	-----

Contact Information

Fill in the name, title, and phone number of the person we should call with questions about the survey.

Printed name

(_____) _____
Telephone number

Ext.

(_____) _____
Fax number

Title

____/____/____
Today's date

Use the return envelope to send us the **entire package** -- everything that we sent you -- within 30 days of the date your establishment received it. If the return envelope is missing, send the **entire package** to the return address on the front cover (look for **Address for Return Envelope**).

If You Need Help . . .

If you have any questions or if you need help completing this survey, call the phone number that is listed below for your State. The phone number may be for an office outside your State, but they will be able to help you. If you prefer to write, send your letter to the return address on the front of this package

Alabama

(334) 242-3460
(334) 240-3417 fax

Alaska

(907) 465-4539
(907) 465-2101 fax

Arizona

(602) 542-3739
(602) 542-6360 fax

Arkansas

(501) 682-4542
(501) 682-4754 fax

California

(415) 703-3020
(415) 703-3029 fax

Colorado

(816) 426-2483
(816) 426-7774 fax

Connecticut

(860) 566-4380
(860) 566-1731 fax

Delaware

(302) 761-8221, 8223
(302) 761-6601 fax

District of Columbia

(908) 928-1327
(908) 928-1340 fax

Florida

(850) 922-8953
(850) 922-0024 fax

Georgia

(404) 679-0687
ext. 114, 115
(404) 679-5818 fax

Guam

(671) 475-0168
(671) 475-0166 fax

Hawaii

(808) 586-9001
(808) 586-9022 fax

Idaho

(415) 975-4473
(415) 975-4472 fax

Illinois

(217) 524-2098
(217) 557-5152 fax

Indiana

(317) 232-2668
(317) 233-3790 fax

Iowa

(515) 281-3661
(515) 242-5076 fax

Kansas

(785) 296-5642
(785) 291-3612 fax

Kentucky

(502) 564-3070
ext. 276, 277, 278, 279
(502) 564-1682 fax

Louisiana

(225) 342-1369
(225) 342-3269 fax

Maine

(207) 624-6453
(207) 624-6450 fax

Maryland

(410) 767-2373
(410) 333-7909 fax

Massachusetts

(617) 727-3593
(617) 727-5726 fax

Michigan

(517) 322-1848
(517) 322-5117 fax

Minnesota

(888) 589-6322 toll free
(651) 284-5428 local
(651) 297-1549 fax

Mississippi

(404) 562-2518
(404) 562-2542 fax

Missouri

(573) 751-2454, 3802,
2663, 2719
(573) 751-2319 fax

Montana

(800) 541-3904 toll free

Nebraska

(800) 599-5155 toll free
(402) 471-3547 local
(402) 471-2700 fax

Nevada

(775) 684-7083
(775) 687-3826 fax

New Hampshire

(617) 565-2302
(617) 565-3847 fax

New Jersey

(609) 633-0755
(609) 633-0618 fax

New Mexico

(505) 827-4230
(505) 827-4422 fax

New York

(212) 352-6688, 6690
(212) 352-6711 fax

North Carolina

(919) 733-2758
(919) 733-2186 fax

North Dakota

(312) 353-7253
(312) 353-7230 fax

Ohio

(312) 353-7253
(312) 353-7230 fax

Oklahoma

(405) 528-1500 ext. 257
(405) 528-3412 fax

Oregon

(503) 947-7030
(503) 378-3134 fax

Pennsylvania

(215) 861-5638
(215) 861-5736 fax

Puerto Rico

(787) 754-5737
(787) 765-4687 fax

Rhode Island

(401) 462-8820
(401) 462-8766 fax

South Carolina

(803) 734-9653, 4298
(803) 734-9772 fax

South Dakota

(312) 353-7253
(312) 353-7230 fax

Tennessee

(615) 741-1748
(615) 253-5501 fax

Texas

(866) 819-6405 toll free
(512) 804-4652 fax

Utah

(801) 530-6926, 6823
(801) 536-7906 fax

Vermont

(802) 828-5076
(802) 828-2195 fax

Virgin Islands

(340) 776-3700 ext. 2040
(340) 777-4803 fax

Virginia

(804) 786-8011
(804) 786-8418 fax

Washington

(360) 902-5640
(360) 902-5529 fax

West Virginia

(800) 652-9033 toll free
(304) 558-3322 local
(304) 558-0301 fax

Wisconsin

(800) 884-1273 toll free
(608) 267-0394 fax

Wyoming

(866) 530-8811 toll free
(307) 473-3834 fax

Appendix B

OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines

An Overview: Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970 requires certain employers to prepare and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses. Use these definitions when you classify cases on the Log. OSHA's recordkeeping regulation (see 29 CFR Part 1904) provides more information about the definitions below.

The *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (Form 300) is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. When an incident occurs, use the *Log* to record specific details about what happened and how it happened. The *Summary* — a separate form (Form 300A) — shows the totals for the year in each category. At the end of the year, post the *Summary* in a visible location so that your employees are aware of the injuries and illnesses occurring in their workplace.

Employers must keep a *Log* for each establishment or site. If you have more than one establishment, you must keep a separate *Log* and *Summary* for each physical location that is expected to be in operation for one year or longer.

Note that your employees have the right to review your injury and illness records. For more information, see 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1904.35, *Employee Involvement*.

Cases listed on the *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* are not necessarily eligible for workers' compensation or other insurance benefits. Listing a case on the *Log* does not mean that the employer or worker was at fault or that an OSHA standard was violated.

When is an injury or illness considered work-related?

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is

presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies. See 29 CFR Part 1904.5(b)(2) for the exceptions. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment. See 29 CFR Part 1904.5(b)(1).

Which work-related injuries and illnesses should you record?

Record those work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- ▼ death,
- ▼ loss of consciousness,
- ▼ days away from work,
- ▼ restricted work activity or job transfer, or
- ▼ medical treatment beyond first aid.

You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that are significant (as defined below) or meet any of the additional criteria listed below.

You must record any significant work-related injury or illness that is diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional. You must record any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum. See 29 CFR 1904.7.

What are the additional criteria?

You must record the following conditions when they are work-related:

- ▼ any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material;
- ▼ any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard;
- ▼ tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis.

What is medical treatment?

Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder. The following are not considered medical treatments and are NOT recordable:

- ▼ visits to a doctor or health care professional solely for observation or counseling;
- ▼ diagnostic procedures, including administering prescription medications that are used solely for diagnostic purposes; and
- ▼ any procedure that can be labeled first aid. (See below for more information about first aid.)

What do you need to do?

1. Within 7 calendar days after you receive information about a case, decide if the case is recordable under the OSHA recordkeeping requirements.
2. Determine whether the incident is a new case or a recurrence of an existing one.
3. Establish whether the case was work-related.
4. If the case is recordable, decide which form you will fill out as the injury and illness incident report.

You may use OSHA's 301: *Injury and Illness Incident Report* or an equivalent form. Some state workers compensation, insurance, or other reports may be acceptable substitutes, as long as they provide the same information as the OSHA 301.

How to work with the Log

1. Identify the employee involved unless it is a privacy concern case as described below.
2. Identify when and where the case occurred.
3. Describe the case, as specifically as you can.
4. Classify the seriousness of the case by recording the **most serious outcome** associated with the case, with column J (Other recordable cases) being the least serious and column G (Death) being the most serious.
5. Identify whether the case is an injury or illness. If the case is an injury, check the injury category. If the case is an illness, check the appropriate illness category.

What is first aid?

If the incident required only the following types of treatment, consider it first aid. Do NOT record the case if it involves only:

- ▼ using non-prescription medications at non-prescription strength;
- ▼ administering tetanus immunizations;
- ▼ cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the skin surface;
- ▼ using wound coverings, such as bandages, BandAids™, gauze pads, etc., or using SteriStrips™ or butterfly bandages.
- ▼ using hot or cold therapy;
- ▼ using any totally non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc.;
- ▼ using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (splints, slings, neck collars, or back boards).
- ▼ drilling a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluids from blisters;
- ▼ using eye patches;
- ▼ using simple irrigation or a cotton swab to remove foreign bodies not embedded in or adhered to the eye;
- ▼ using irrigation, tweezers, cotton swab or other simple means to remove splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye;
- ▼ using finger guards;
- ▼ using massages;
- ▼ drinking fluids to relieve heat stress

How do you decide if the case involved restricted work?

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

How do you count the number of days of restricted work activity or the number of days away from work?

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred in this number. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurs. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. You may stop counting days of restricted work activity or days away from work once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Under what circumstances should you NOT enter the employee's name on the OSHA Form 300?

You must consider the following types of injuries or illnesses to be privacy concern cases:

- ▼ an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system,

- ▼ an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault,
- ▼ a mental illness,
- ▼ a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis,
- ▼ a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material (see 29 CFR Part 1904.8 for definition), and
- ▼ other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

You must not enter the employee's name on the OSHA 300 Log for these cases. Instead, enter "privacy case" in the space normally used for the employee's name. You must keep a separate, confidential list of the case numbers and employee names for the establishment's privacy concern cases so that you can update the cases and provide information to the government if asked to do so.

If you have a reasonable basis to believe that information describing the privacy concern case may be personally identifiable even though the employee's name has been omitted, you may use discretion in describing the injury or illness on both the OSHA 300 and 301 forms. You must enter enough information to identify the cause of the incident and the general severity of the injury or illness, but you do not need to include details of an intimate or private nature.

What if the outcome changes after you record the case?

If the outcome or extent of an injury or illness changes after you have recorded the case, simply draw a line through the original entry (if you wish, delete or white-out the original entry). Then write the new entry where it belongs. Remember, you need to record the most serious outcome for each case.

Classifying injuries

An injury is any wound or damage to the body resulting from an event in the work environment.

Examples: Cut, puncture, laceration, abrasion, fracture, bruise, contusion, chipped tooth, amputation, insect bite, electrocution, or a thermal, chemical, electrical, or radiation burn. Sprain and strain injuries to muscles, joints, and connective tissues are classified as injuries when they result from a slip, trip, fall or other similar accidents.

Classifying illnesses

Skin diseases or disorders

Skin diseases or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.

Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters, chrome ulcers; inflammation of the skin.

Respiratory conditions

Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.

Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.

Poisoning

Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.

Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, or other

gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays, such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals, such as formaldehyde.

All other illnesses

All other occupational illnesses.

Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

When must you post the Summary?

You must post the *Summary* only — not the *Log* — by February 1 of the year following the year covered by the form and keep it posted until April 30 of that year.

How long must you keep the Log and Summary on file?

You must keep the *Log* and *Summary* for 5 years following the year to which they pertain.

Do you have to send these forms to OSHA at the end of the year?

No. You do not have to send the completed forms to OSHA unless specifically asked to do so.

How can we help you?

If you have a question about how to fill out the *Log*,

- ☐ visit us online at www.osha.gov or
- ☐ call your local OSHA office.

Appendix C

Definitions

Bench marking. The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference of standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Days away from work or days of restricted work activity. Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Days of job transfer or restricted work activity. The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Establishment. A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, each activity is treated as a separate establishment.

Event or exposure. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of injury or illness.

First-aid treatment. One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Hours worked. The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate. An incidence rate is the number of recordable injuries and/or illnesses occurring among a given number of full-time workers (usually 100 full-time workers) over a given period of time (usually one year). The rate is calculated as: **$(N/EH) \times 200,000$** where:
N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays.
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses. The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

Median days away from work. Measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among cases with workdays missed. Half of the cases involved more days and the other half involved fewer days than a specified median.

Medical treatment. Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

Nature of injury or illness. The nature of injury or illness identifies the principal physical characteristics of the injury or illness.

Occupational illness. Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to

classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.**

Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.

Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.

2. **Respiratory conditions.**

Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.

Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.

3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of

toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.

Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.

4. All other illnesses. All other occupational illnesses.

Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Occupational injury. An occupational injury is a wound or damage to the body resulting from an event in the work environment. Examples: cut; puncture; laceration;

abrasion; fracture; bruise; contusion; chipped tooth; amputation; insect bite; electrocution; thermal, chemical, electrical, or radiation burn. Sprain and strain injuries to muscles, joints, and connective tissue are classified as injuries when they result from a slip, trip, fall, or other similar accidents.

Privacy concern cases. The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;
3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

Recordable work-related injuries and illnesses. Any occupational injuries or illnesses that result in:

1. death, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness;
2. loss of consciousness;
3. days away from work;
4. restricted work activity or job transfer; or
5. medical treatment beyond first aid.

Restricted work activity.

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Sampling cell (strata). The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Source of injury or illness. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A classification system developed by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product manufactured or service rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-, 3-, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

Summary. The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions. This division classifies

symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders.

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Traumatic injuries and disorders.

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Work environment. The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

Work-related injury or illness. An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the death occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in a fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to State source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

Chart A-1 shows fatal work injury counts in Missouri from 1993 to 2002. 2002 has the highest fatal work injury counts for the years reported. The number of fatal work injuries for All United States has been decreasing annually since 1997.

Workplace fatalities by event or exposure in Missouri in 2002 are shown in Chart A-2. Transportation incidents had the highest percentage of workplace fatalities with 47 percent. Assaults and violent acts, and falls were the events or exposures with the next highest percentage of workplace fatalities, both with 14 percent. Transportation incidents was the event or exposure with the highest percentage of workplace fatalities for All United States in 2002.

Chart A-3 shows workplace fatalities by highway incidents, homicides, and falls in Missouri from 1993 to 2002. The numbers of workplace fatalities due to highway incidents and falls have been increasing annually since 2000. There were decreases in the numbers of highway incidents and falls in All United States from 2001 to 2002.

The numbers of fatal occupational injuries by industry division in Missouri in 2002 are shown in Chart A-4. Agriculture was the industry division with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries with 41. Transportation was the industry division with the second highest number of fatal occupational fatalities with 28. Services and construction had the next highest number of occupational fatalities, each with 24. Construction was the industry division with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries for All United States in 2002.

Chart A-5 illustrates fatal work injuries by location in Missouri in 2002. Most (39 percent) of the fatal work injuries occurred on streets or highways. Sixteen percent of occupational fatalities occurred at an industrial place or premises. Fifteen percent occurred at a farm. Street or highway was the location of most fatal work injuries for All United States in 2002.

Fatal work injuries by occupation in Missouri in 2002 are shown in Chart A-6. The occupation group with the most fatal work injuries was operators, fabricators, and laborers with 61 fatalities. Farming, forestry, and fishing was the occupation group with the second highest number of fatal work injuries with 38. Precision production, craft, and repair was the occupation group with the next highest number of occupational fatalities with 25. Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupation group with the highest number of fatal work injuries for All United States in 2002.

Chart A-7 shows occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities in Missouri in 2002. Farmers, excluding horticultural, was the occupation with the most worker fatalities with 28. Truck drivers had the second most occupational fatalities with 26. Construction laborers, and managers and administrators had the next highest number of worker fatalities, each with nine. Truck drivers was the occupation with the largest number of worker fatalities in All United States in 2002.

Fatality profiles by gender of worker in Missouri in 2002 are illustrated in Chart A-8. Men accounted for 90 percent of the workplace fatalities in Missouri in 2002 and women accounted for ten percent. Men accounted for 92 percent of the occupational fatalities in All United States in 2002. Women accounted for only eight percent of the occupational fatalities in All United States in 2002.

Chart A-9 illustrates fatality profiles by event for male workers in Missouri in 2002. Most (48 percent) of the male workers were fatally injured in transportation incidents. Contact with objects and equipment was the event with the second highest percent for male workers with 14 percent. Falls, and assaults and violent acts were the events with the next highest percentage for male workers, both with 13 percent. Transportation incidents was the event with the highest percent for male workers for All United States in 2002.

Chart A-10 illustrates fatality profiles by event for female workers in Missouri in 2002. Most (44 percent) of the female workers were fatally injured in transportation incidents. Assaults and violent acts was the event with the second highest percentage at 28 percent. Falls was the event with the third highest percentage for female workers at 17 percent. Transportation incidents was the event with the highest percent for female workers for All United States in 2002.

Numbers of fatal work injuries involving Hispanics in Missouri from 1993 to 2002 are shown in Chart A-11. There was not data available for many of the years. There was a decrease in the number of work fatalities involving Hispanics from 2001 to 2002.

Chart A-12 shows fatal work injuries by primary source in Missouri in 2002. Vehicles was the primary source in 52 percent of the workplace fatalities. Structures and surfaces was the primary source in 15 percent and other was the primary source in 14 percent of the fatal work injuries. Vehicles was the primary source for fatal work injuries for All United States in 2002.

Fatal work injuries by race in Missouri in 2002 are illustrated in Chart A-13. White, non-Hispanic was the race in 88 percent of the fatal work injuries. Black, non-Hispanic was the race in nine percent of occupational fatalities. And Hispanic was the race in two percent of the fatal work injuries in Missouri in 2002. White, non-Hispanic was the race in 71 percent of the fatal work injuries in All United States in 2002. Hispanic was the race in 15 percent and Black, non-Hispanic was the race in nine percent of the fatal work injuries in All United States in 2002.

Table A-1 shows fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure in Missouri in 2002. There were 175 fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2002. Transportation incidents was the event or exposure responsible for 47.4 percent of these fatal occupational injuries. Transportation incidents include highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities. The

agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division had the highest number of fatalities in 2002 with 41. Within agriculture, forestry, and fishing, agricultural production-crops (SIC 01) had 25 fatalities and general farms, primarily crops (SIC 019) had 24 fatalities. Transportation and public utilities industry division had the second highest number of fatal occupational injuries with 28. Trucking and warehousing (SIC 42) was the transportation and public utilities industry with the most fatalities with 22. The construction and services industry divisions had the next highest numbers of fatal occupational injuries at 24 each.

Table A-2 shows fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by industry in Missouri in 2002. Wholesale trade was the industry division with the highest percentage of transportation incidents at 87.5 percent. The retail trade industry division had the highest percentage of homicides at 30.0 percent.

Table A-3 presents the number and percent of fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers and self-employed workers by industry in Missouri in 2002. Private sector wage and salary workers may include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation. The transportation and public utilities industry division had the highest number of fatal occupational injuries among the private sector wage and salary workers with 22. Manufacturing was the industry division with the second highest number of fatal occupational injuries for private sector wage and salary workers with 20. The numbers and percent of fatal occupational injuries for government workers includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. The public administration industry division had nine fatal occupational injuries among government workers. Services had three fatal occupational injuries of government workers. Self-employed workers include paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division had the highest number of fatal occupational injuries among self-employed workers at 32. The construction industry division had the second highest number of occupational fatalities of self-employed workers at seven.

Table A-4 presents fatal occupational injuries by industry in Missouri from 1997 to 2002. There were 175 fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2002. This was an increase from the 145 fatalities that occurred in 2001. The numbers of occupational fatalities in construction; government, local government; and public administration industry divisions and government decreased from 2001 to 2002.

Table A-5 shows fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure in Missouri in 2002. The occupation groups with the highest numbers of total fatalities in 2002 were operators, fabricators, and laborers with 61; farming, forestry, and fishing with 38; and precision production, craft, and repair with 25. Transportation incidents was the primary event or exposure in the

operators, fabricators, and laborers; and farming, forestry, and fishing occupation groups. Falls was the primary event or exposure in the precision production, craft, and repair occupation group. Transportation and material moving occupations had the most fatalities within the operators, fabricators, and laborers occupational group with 40. Farming operators and managers had the most fatalities within the farming, forestry, and fishing occupational group with 29. Construction trades was the occupation with the most fatalities in the precision production, craft, and repair occupational group with 13.

Table A-6 shows fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation in Missouri in 2002. The occupational group with the highest percent of total fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents was the technical, sales, and administrative support occupational group with 68.8 percent. The operators, fabricators, and laborers occupational group was second with 62.3 percent. The farming, forestry, and fishing occupational group had 52.6 percent. Of the 16 fatal occupational injuries in the service occupations occupational group, 31.3 percent were a result of homicides. Homicides by shooting accounted for 25.0 percent of these fatalities. Homicides accounted for 30.0 percent of the ten fatal occupational injuries in the protective service occupations group.

Table A-7 presents fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure in Missouri in 2002. Of the 175 fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Missouri in 2002, 157 of the workers were men. One hundred, fifty-four fatalities were white, non-Hispanic workers. Workers between the ages of 45 to 54 accounted for 44 of the fatalities. Wage and salary workers were 120 of the 175 total fatalities. Transportation incidents was the leading event or exposure in all worker characteristics except the 20 to 24 years age category. Workers aged 20 to 24 years had 42.9 percent of occupational fatalities as transportation incidents and 42.9 percent of occupational fatalities as exposure to harmful substances or environments.

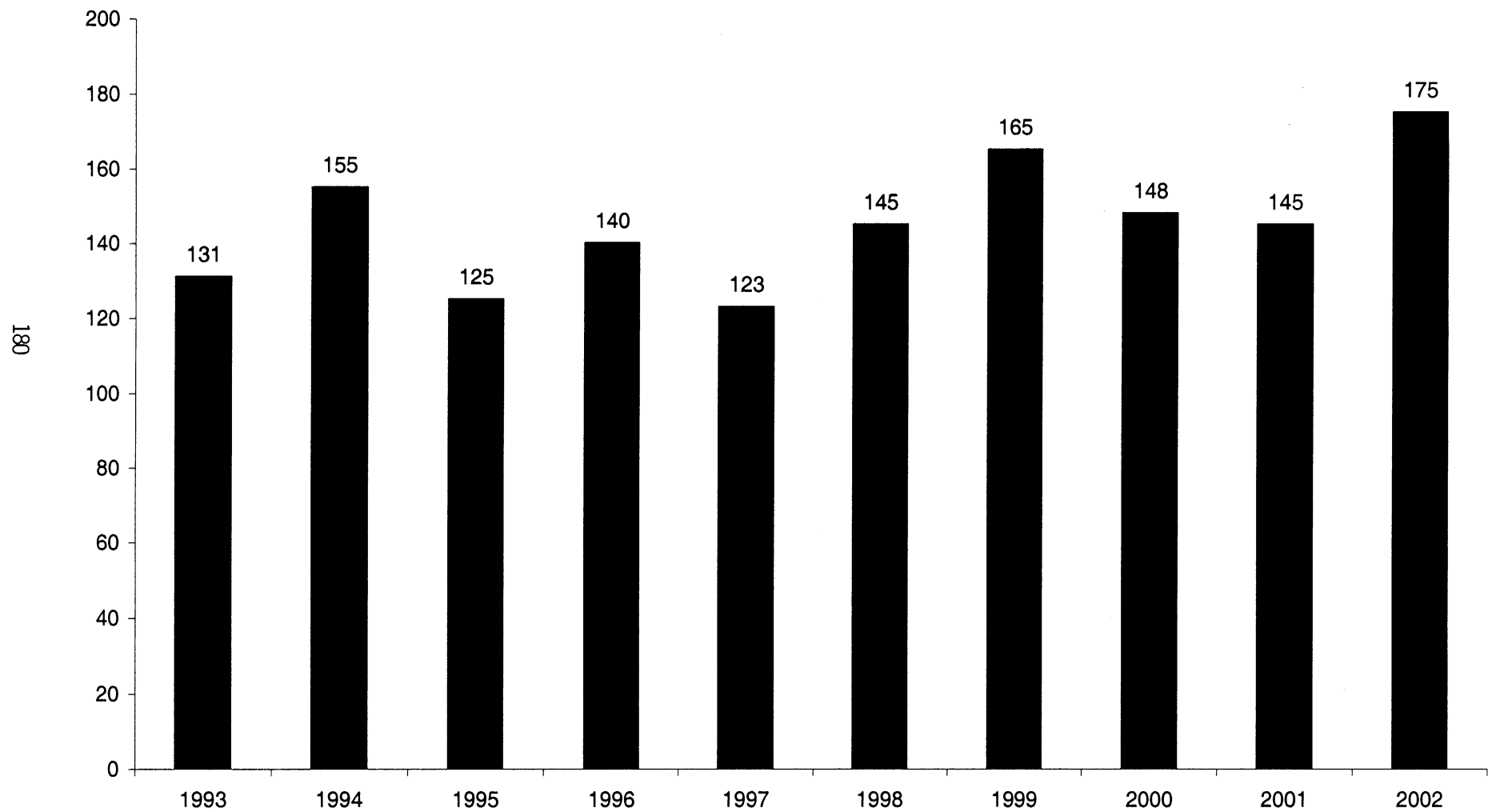
Table A-8 presents fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age in Missouri in 2002. The major events or exposures with the highest numbers of total fatal occupational injuries in 2002 were transportation incidents with 83, assaults and violent acts with 25, and falls with 24. Assaults and violent acts include violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals. Of the 83 fatal occupational injuries where transportation incidents was the event or exposure, 21.7 percent occurred in workers aged 25 to 34 years. Of the 25 fatal occupational injuries where assaults and violent acts was the event or exposure, 28.0 percent occurred in the 45 to 54 year age group. Thirty seven and one-half percent of occupational fatalities due to falls occurred in workers aged 45 to 54 years.

Table A-9 presents fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division in Missouri in 2002. Transportation incidents

occurred primarily in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division at 25.3 percent and the transportation and public utilities industry division with 20.5 percent. Assaults and violent acts was the event or exposure primarily in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division at 28.0 percent. Fatalities due to falls occurred primarily in the construction industry division at 33.3 percent.

Table A-10 shows fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division in Missouri in 2002. The primary source identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. The primary sources of injury with the highest numbers of total occupational fatalities in 2002 were vehicles with 90, structures and surfaces with 26, and other sources with 22. Of the 90 fatalities where vehicles was primary source, 24.4 percent were in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division and 18.9 percent were in the transportation and public utilities industry division. Highway vehicle, motorized was the main type of vehicle. Of the 26 fatalities that had structures and surfaces as the primary source, 34.6 percent occurred in the construction industry division. Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the main type of structure and surface. Of the 22 fatalities that had other sources as the primary source, 31.8 percent occurred in the services industry division. Ammunition was the main type of other sources.

**Chart A-1. Fatal work injury counts, Missouri,
1993-2002, all ownerships**



**Chart A-2. Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Missouri, 2002,
all ownerships (175 Total fatalities)**

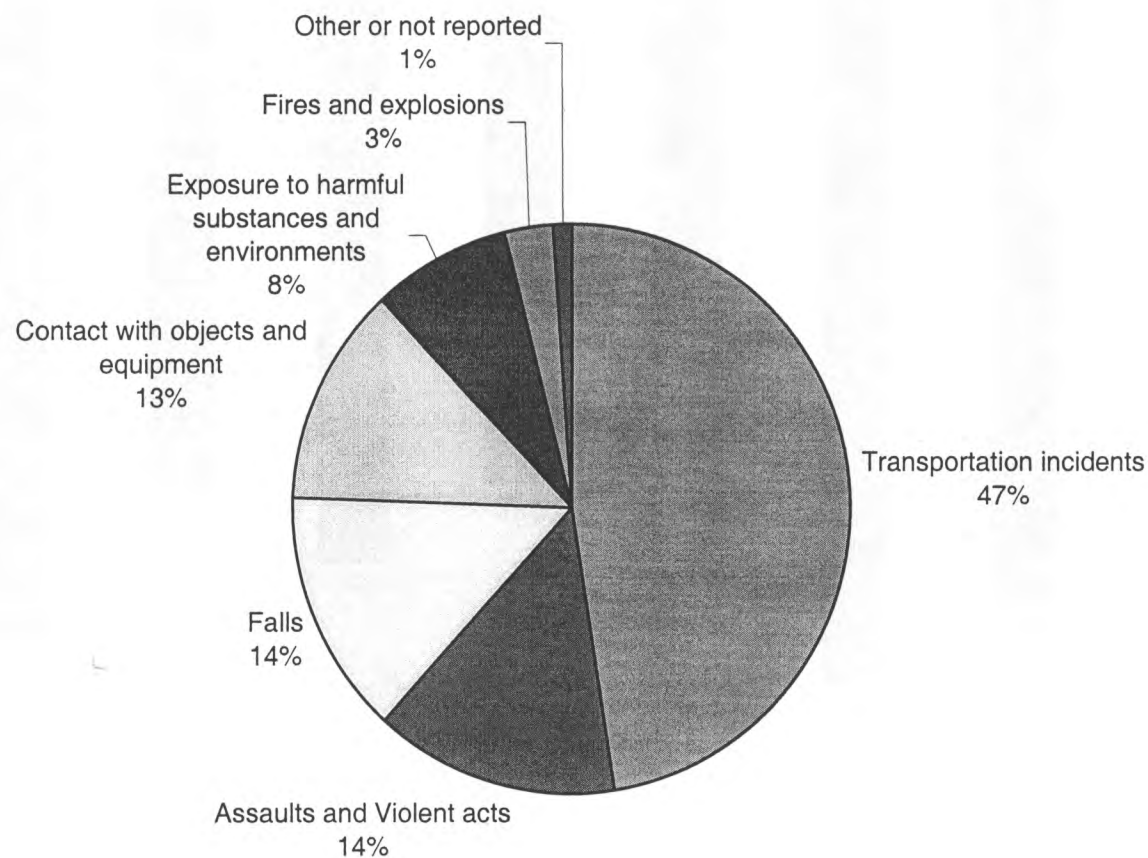


Chart A-3. Workplace fatalities by highway incidents, homicides, and falls, 1993-2002 ,Missouri, all ownerships

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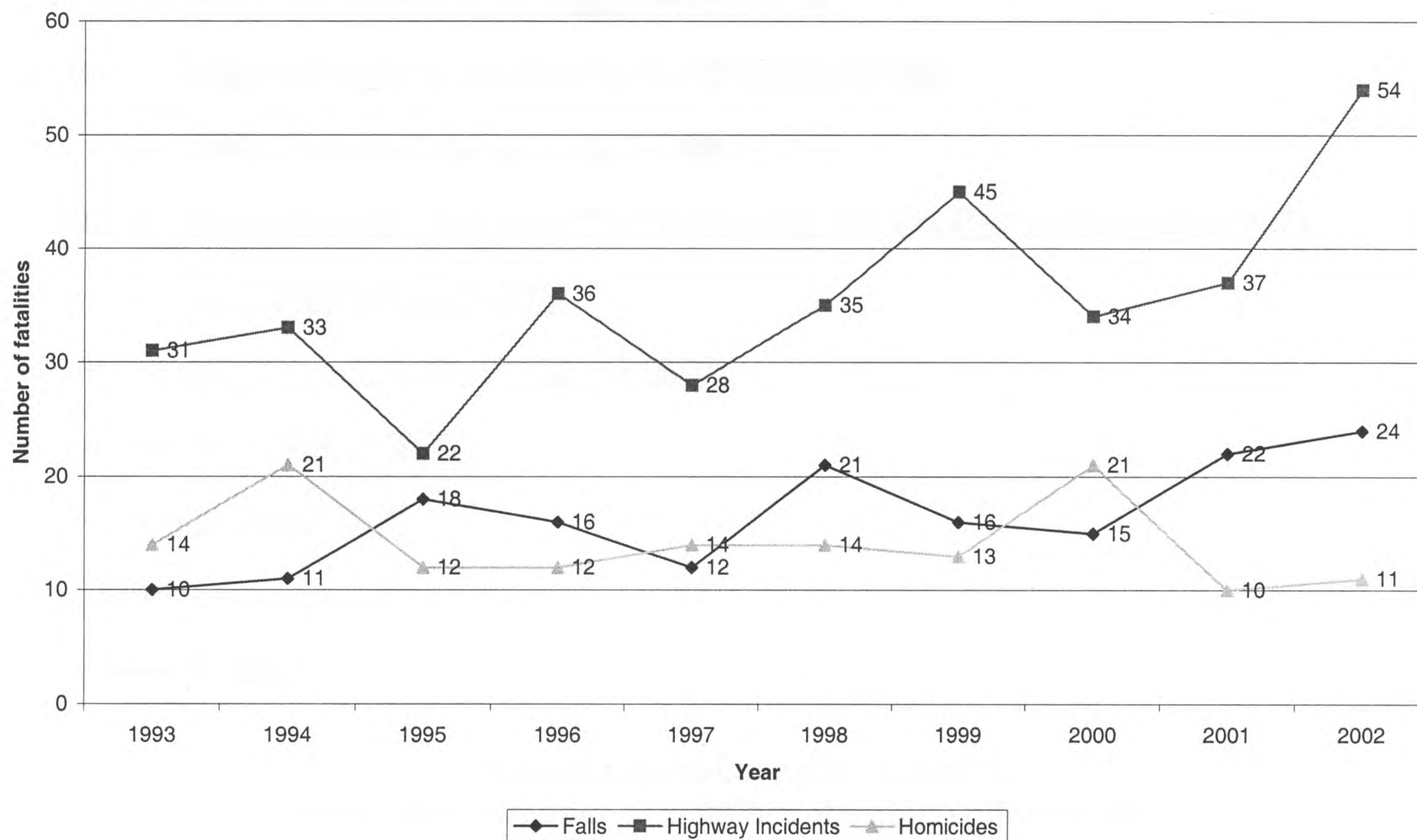
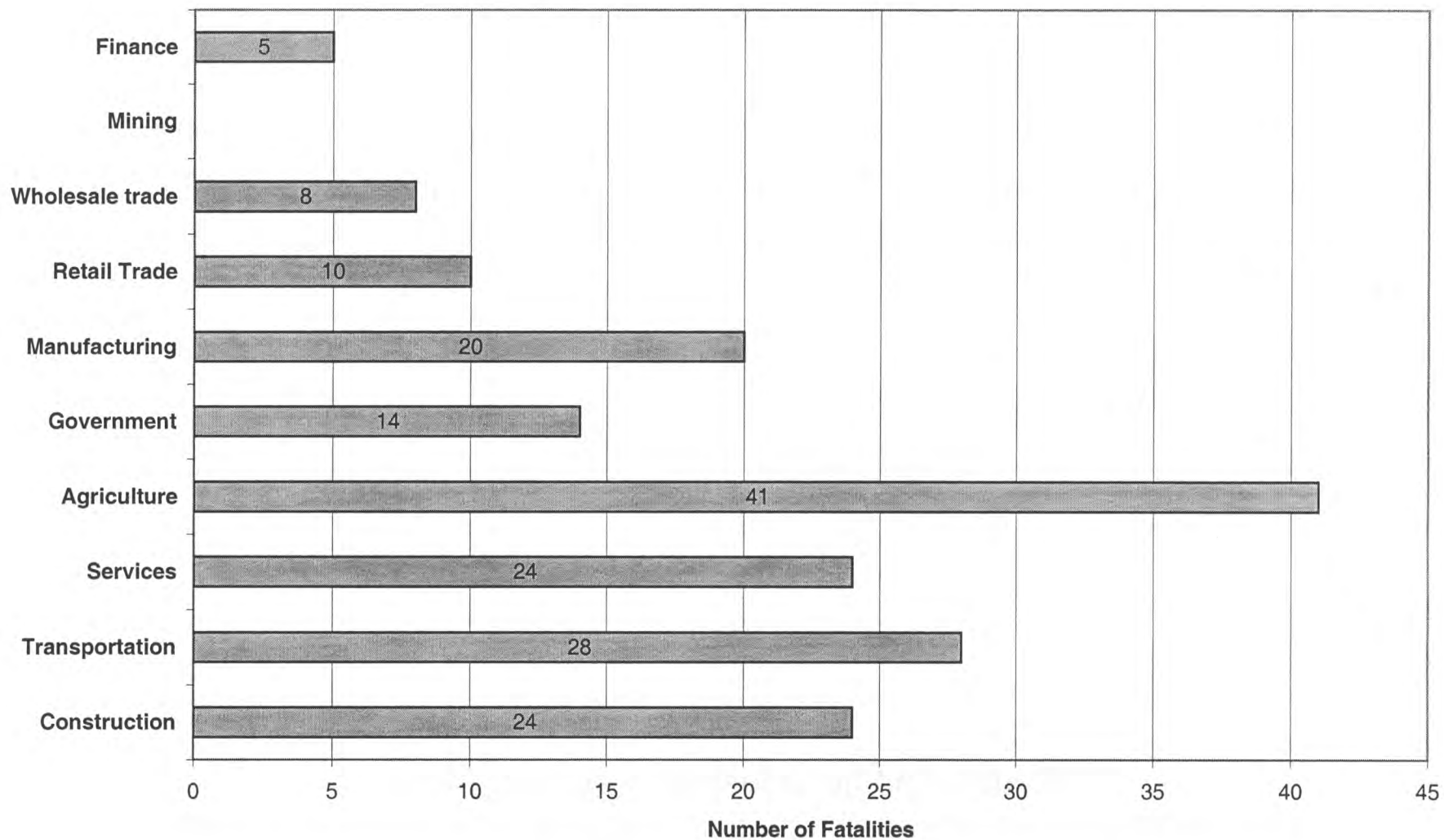


Chart A-4. Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry division, 2002, Missouri



**Chart A-5. Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2002,
all ownerships (175 Total fatalities)**

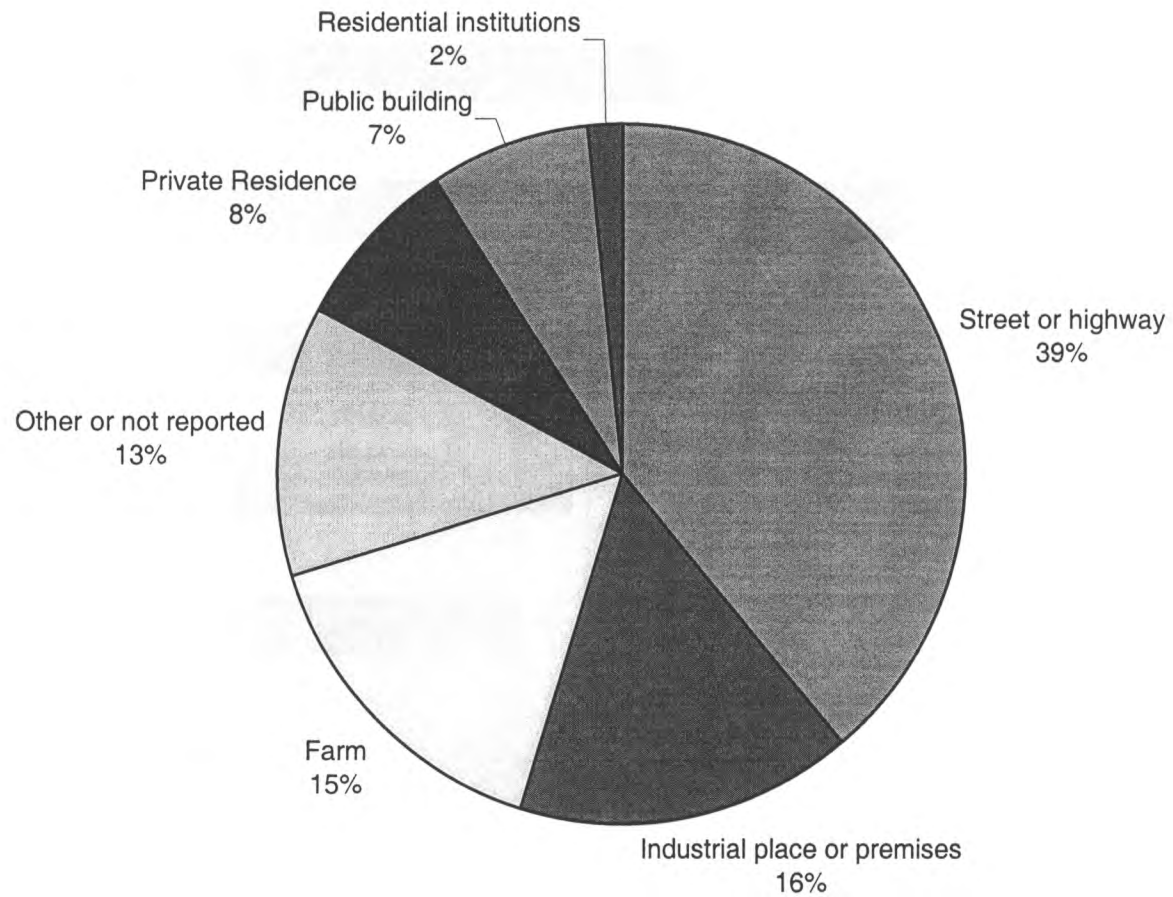
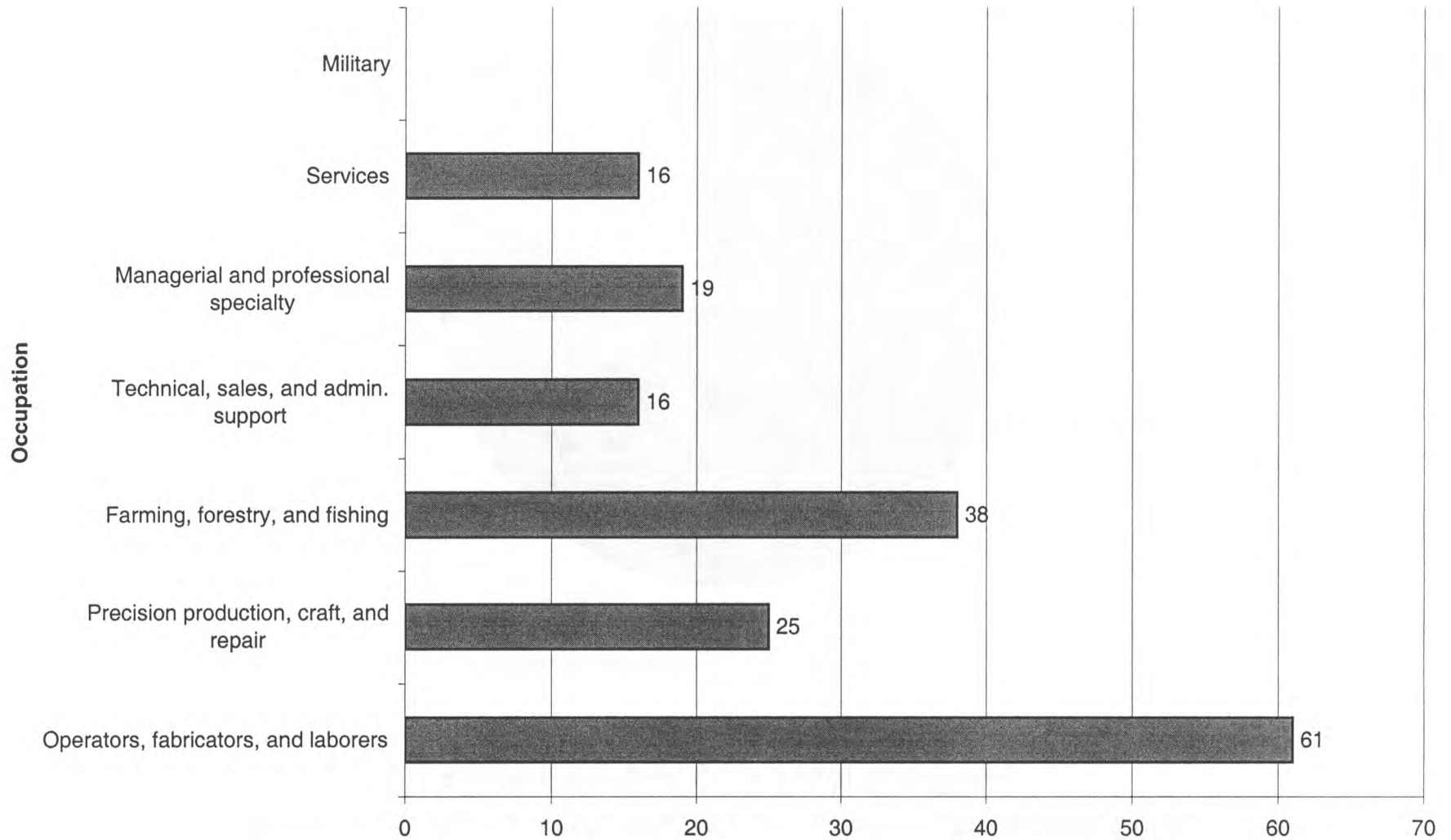
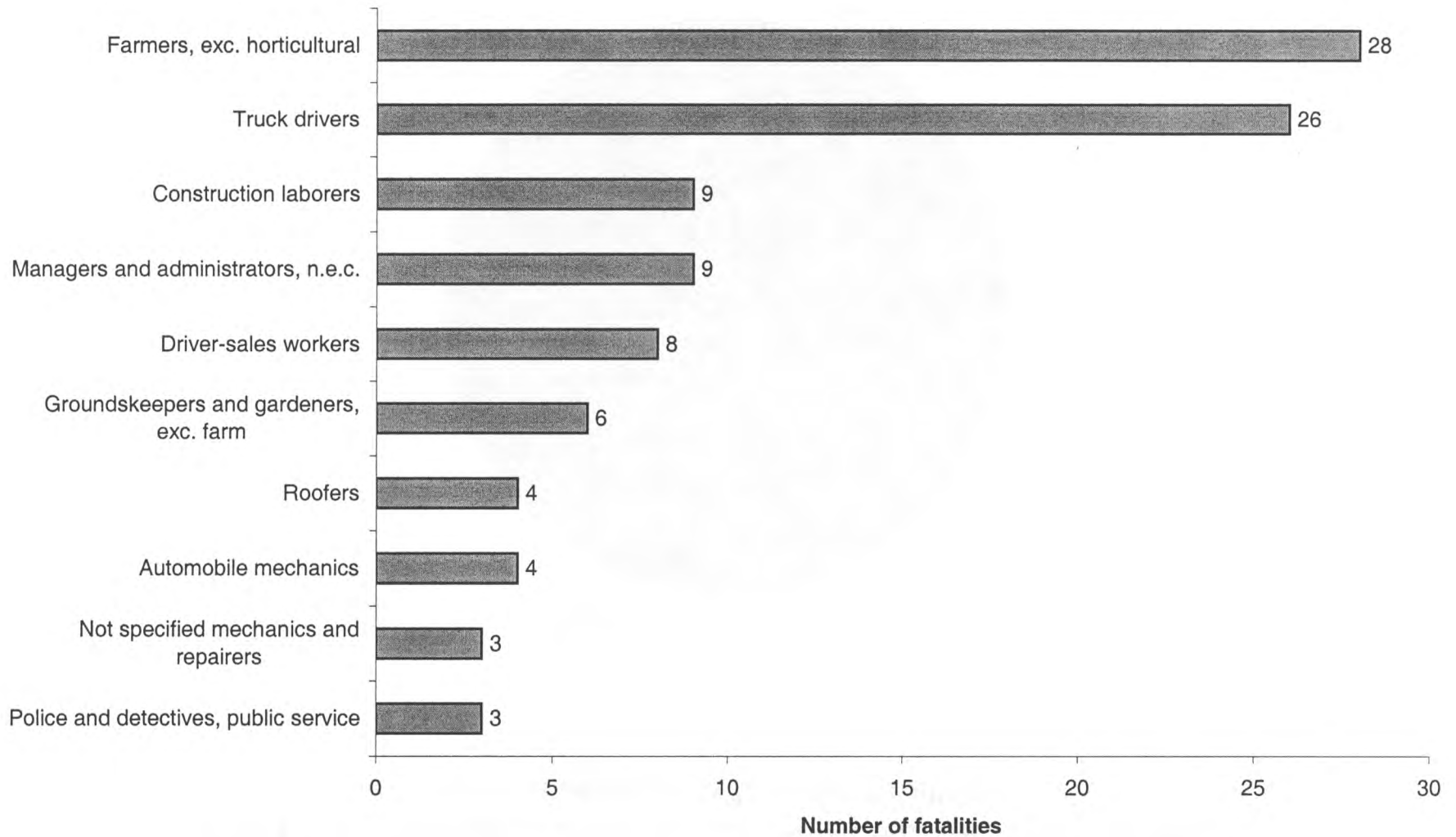


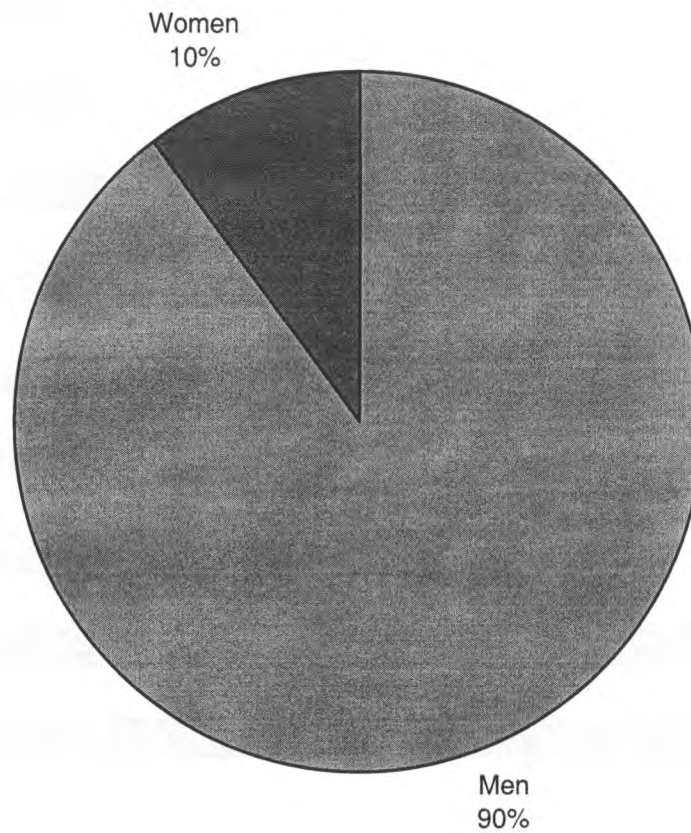
Chart A-6. Fatal work injuries by occupation, Missouri, 2002, all ownerships



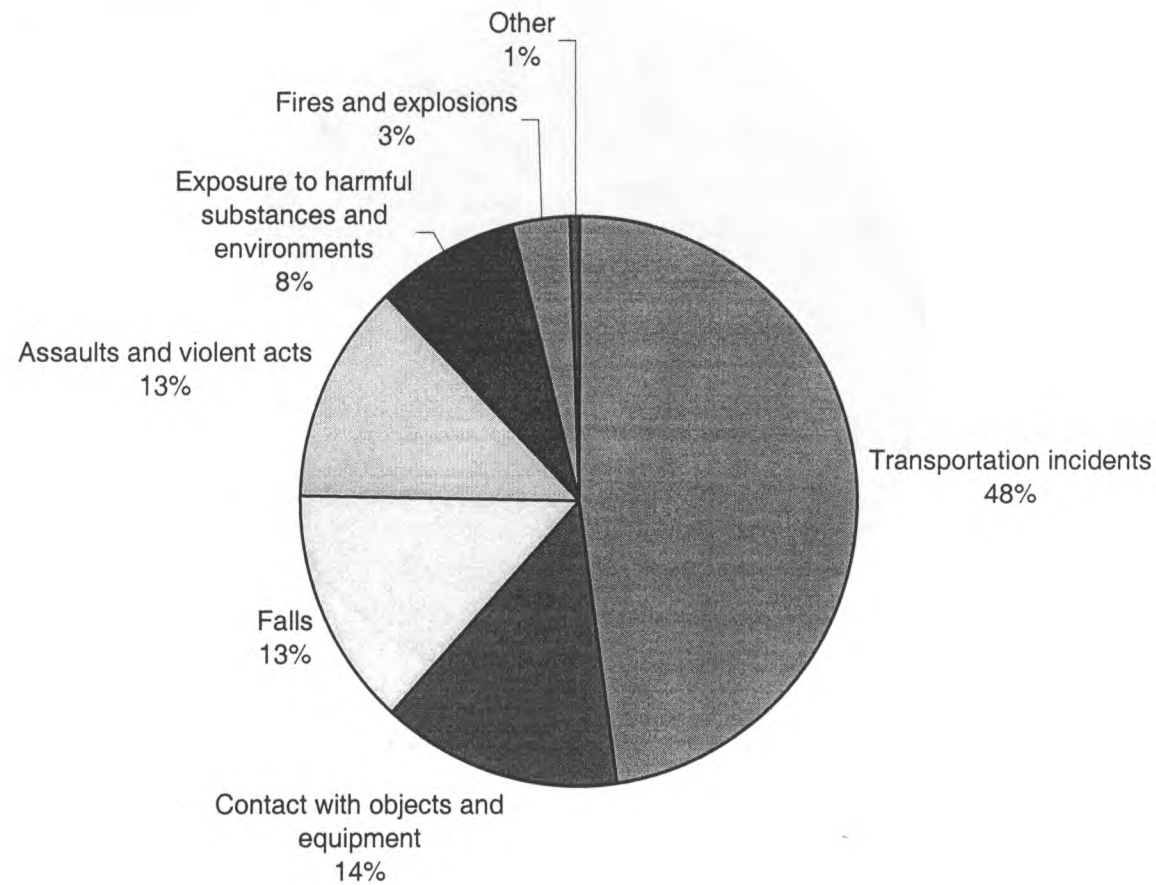
**Chart A-7. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities,
2002, Missouri, all ownerships**



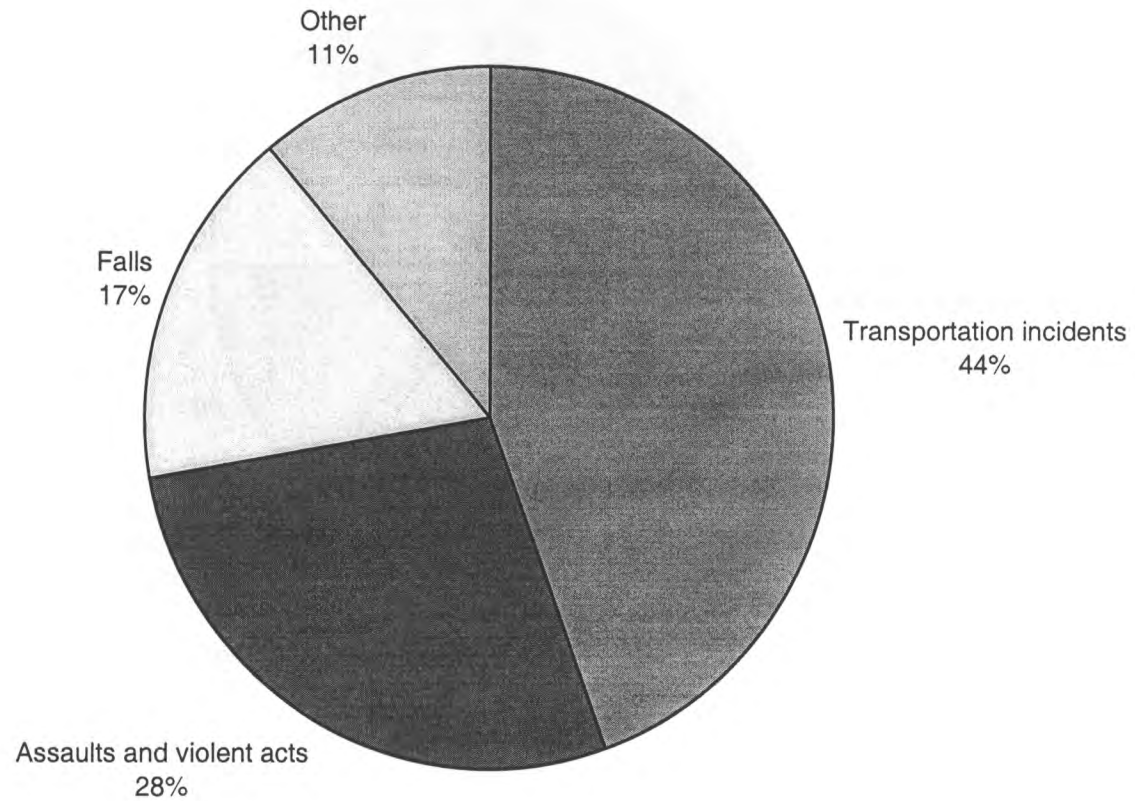
**Chart A-8. Fatality profiles by gender of worker, 2002, Missouri,
all ownerships (175 Total fatalities)**



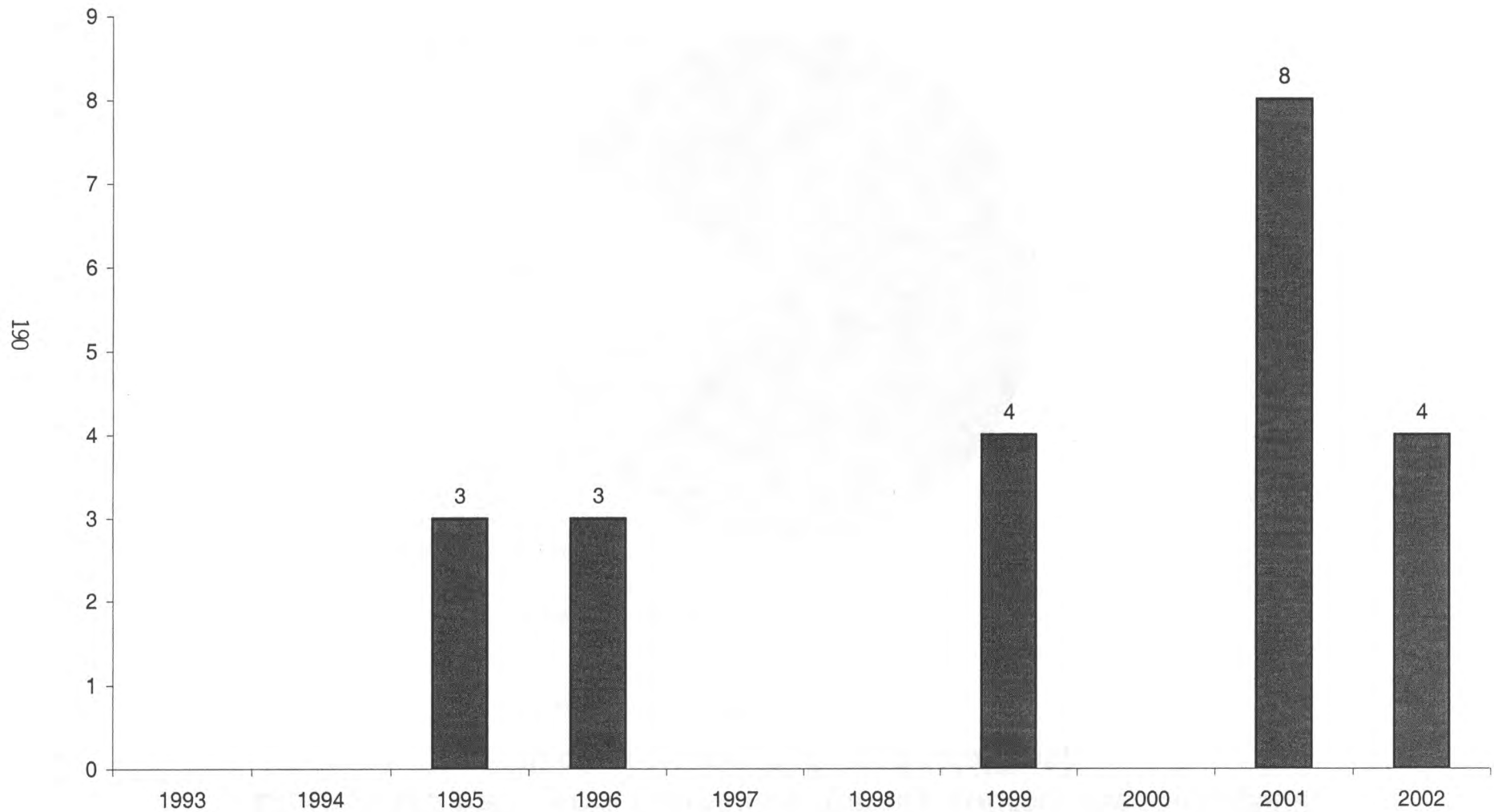
**Chart A-9. Fatality profiles by event for male workers, 2002, Missouri,
all ownerships (157 fatalities)**



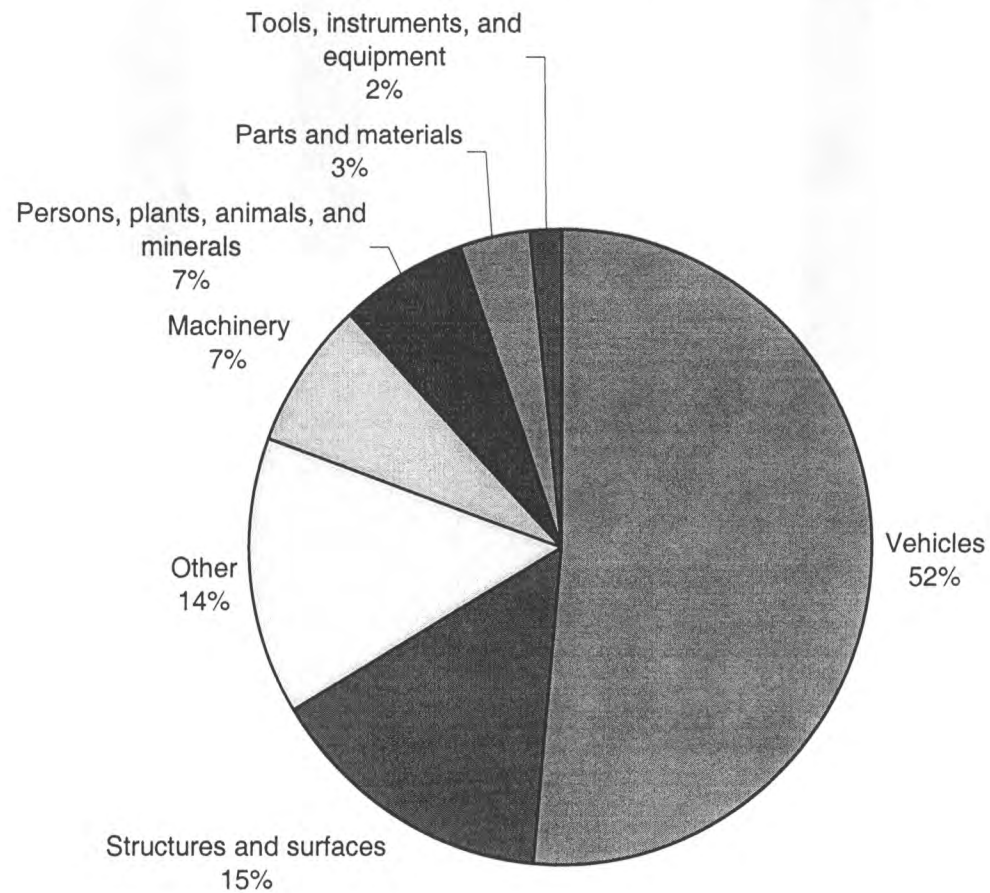
**Chart A-10. Fatality profiles by event for female workers, 2002,
Missouri, all ownerships (18 fatalities)**



**Chart A-11. Fatal work injury involving Hispanics, Missouri,
1993-2002, all ownerships**



**Chart A-12. Fatal work injuries by primary source, Missouri, 2002,
all ownerships (175 Total fatalities)**



**Chart A-13. Fatal work injuries by race, Missouri, 2002,
all ownerships (175 Total fatalities)**

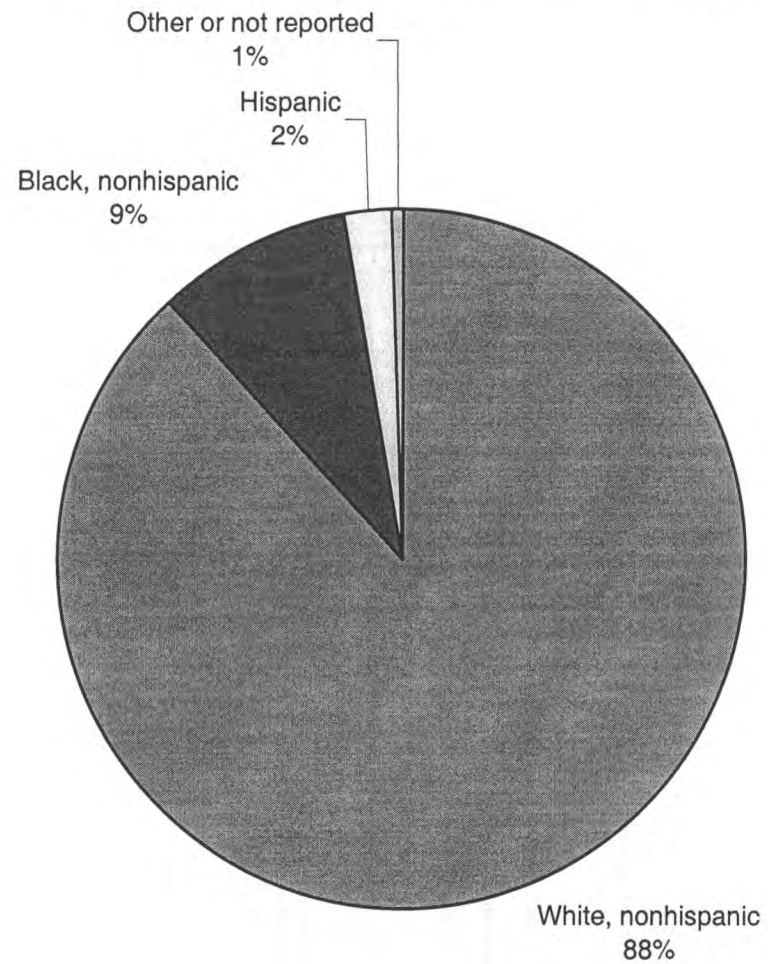


TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2002

Industry ¹	SIC code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		175	47.4	14.3	12.6	13.7	8.0	2.9
Private Industry		161	47.2	14.9	13.7	13.7	8.1	1.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing		41	51.2	17.1	17.1	9.8	--	--
Agricultural production-crops	01	25	72.0	--	24.0	--	--	--
General farms, primarily crop	019	24	70.8	--	25.0	--	--	--
Agricultural production - livestock	02	6	--	83.3	--	--	--	--
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	021	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural services	07	10	30.0	--	--	40.0	--	--
Landscape and horticultural services	078	7	--	--	--	57.1	--	--
Ornamental shrub and tree services	0783	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		24	29.2	--	12.5	33.3	20.8	--
General building contractors	15	4	--	--	--	75.0	--	--
Special trade contractors	17	18	33.3	--	--	27.8	22.2	--
Carpentry and floor work	175	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	3	--	--	--	100.0	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	1799	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		20	50.0	--	15.0	--	--	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities		28	60.7	14.3	10.7	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	42	22	68.2	13.6	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	21	71.4	--	--	--	--	--
Local trucking without storage	4212	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	4213	6	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade		8	87.5	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	4	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Groceries and related products	514	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		10	30.0	40.0	--	30.0	--	--
Food stores	54	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eating and drinking places	58	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate		5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate	65	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services		24	33.3	20.8	20.8	--	--	--
Business services	73	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	7	--	--	57.1	--	--	--
Automotive Repair Shops	753	7	--	--	57.1	--	--	--
General automotive repair shops	7538	5	--	--	80.0	--	--	--
Health services	80	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		14	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2002 - continued

Industry ¹	SIC code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Local Government		8	37.5	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	92	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public order and safety	922	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	9221	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2002

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	175	47.4	30.9	7.4	6.3	2.9	6.3	4.0	2.3
Private Industry	161	47.2	31.7	8.1	4.3	3.1	6.2	3.7	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	41	51.2	14.6	29.3	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural production-crops	25	72.0	20.0	48.0	--	--	--	--	--
General farms, primarily crop	24	70.8	20.8	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural production - livestock	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural services	10	30.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscape and horticultural services	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ornamental shrub and tree services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	24	29.2	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
General building contractors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	18	33.3	27.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpentry and floor work	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	20	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	60.0	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4	75.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ready-mixed concrete	3	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	28	60.7	46.4	--	--	10.7	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	22	68.2	59.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	21	71.4	61.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local trucking without storage	4	75.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	6	100.0	83.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	8	87.5	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--durable goods	4	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groceries and related products	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	10	30.0	30.0	--	--	--	30.0	--	--
Food stores	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eating and drinking places	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	24	33.3	29.2	--	--	--	16.7	--	--
Business services	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair Shops	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General automotive repair shops	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government²	14	50.0	21.4	--	28.6	--	--	--	--
Federal Government (Including resident armed forces)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	8	37.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2002 - continued

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Public Administration	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public order and safety	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2002

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	175	100.0	106	100.0	14	100.0	55	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	41	23.4	9	8.5	--	--	32	58.2
Agricultural production-crops	25	14.3	--	--	--	--	24	43.6
General farms, primarily crop	24	13.7	--	--	--	--	23	41.8
Agricultural production - livestock	6	3.4	--	--	--	--	5	9.1
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	3	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural services	10	5.7	7	6.6	--	--	3	5.5
Landscape and horticultural services	7	4.0	5	4.7	--	--	--	--
Ornamental shrub and tree services	3	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	24	13.7	17	16.0	--	--	7	12.7
General building contractors	4	2.3	4	3.8	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	18	10.3	11	10.4	--	--	7	12.7
Carpentry and floor work	3	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	3	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	7	4.0	4	3.8	--	--	3	5.5
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	3	1.7	--	--	--	--	3	5.5
Manufacturing	20	11.4	20	18.9	--	--	--	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	2.9	5	4.7	--	--	--	--
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	4	2.3	4	3.8	--	--	--	--
Ready-mixed concrete	3	1.7	3	2.8	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	30	17.1	22	20.8	--	--	6	10.9
Trucking and warehousing	22	12.6	16	15.1	--	--	6	10.9
Trucking and courier services, except air	21	12.0	15	14.2	--	--	6	10.9
Local trucking without storage	4	2.3	4	3.8	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	6	3.4	6	5.7	--	--	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	3	1.7	3	2.8	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	8	4.6	7	6.6	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--durable goods	4	2.3	4	3.8	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	4	2.3	3	2.8	--	--	--	--
Groceries and related products	3	1.7	3	2.8	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	10	5.7	8	7.5	--	--	--	--
Food stores	3	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eating and drinking places	3	1.7	3	2.8	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	2.9	4	3.8	--	--	--	--
Real estate	3	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	27	15.4	18	17.0	3	21.4	6	10.9
Business services	4	2.3	3	2.8	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2002 - Continued

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Automotive Repair Shops	7	4.0	4	3.8	--	--	3	5.5
General automotive repair shops	5	2.9	--	--	--	--	3	5.5
Health services	3	1.7	3	2.8	--	--	--	--
Educational services	3	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	9	5.1	--	--	9	64.3	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	8	4.6	--	--	8	57.1	--	--
Public order and safety	8	4.6	--	--	8	57.1	--	--
Police protection	5	2.9	--	--	5	35.7	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories

not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 1997 to 2002

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Total	123	145	165	148	145	175	100.0
Private Industry	105	138	152	133	124	161	92.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20	25	29	25	26	41	23.4
Agricultural production-crops	15	13	18	15	17	25	14.3
General farms, primarily crop	--	11	18	15	16	24	13.7
Agricultural production - livestock	3	10	6	5	6	6	3.4
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	--	5	4	3	4	3	1.7
Beef cattle, except feedlots	--	3	--	--	4	--	--
Animal specialties	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural services	--	--	5	3	--	10	5.7
Landscape and horticultural services	--	--	5	--	--	7	4.0
Ornamental shrub and tree services	--	--	4	--	--	3	1.7
Mining²	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Construction	21	32	24	23	27	24	13.7
General building contractors	5	8	--	3	6	4	2.3
Residential building construction	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Single-family homes	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	4	4	--	3	4	--	--
Nonresidential buildings, other than industrial buildings and warehouses	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	4	6	3	5	5	--	--
Highway and street construction	--	3	--	3	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	3	3	--	--	4	--	--
Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Special trade contractors	12	18	19	15	16	18	10.3
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	--	--	3	7	4	--	--
Painting and paper hanging	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical work	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Carpentry and floor work	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.7
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	--	5	--	--	--	3	1.7
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	--	7	10	--	11	7	4.0
Structural steel erection	--	3	3	--	--	--	--
Excavation work	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	--	3	--	--	6	3	1.7
Manufacturing	9	15	15	13	16	20	11.4
Food and kindred products	--	3	--	--	3	--	--
Lumber and wood products	3	6	4	4	5	--	--
Logging	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Sawmills and planing mills	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	--	--	--	--	--	5	2.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	--	--	--	--	--	4	2.3
Ready-mixed concrete	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.7
Fabricated metal products	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	16	30	36	27	22	28	16.0
Local and interurban passenger transit	--	3	--	3	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	8	17	27	17	15	22	12.6
Trucking and courier services, except air	3	15	26	16	15	21	12.0
Local trucking without storage	--	--	4	--	--	4	2.3
Trucking, except local	3	7	20	13	12	6	3.4
Public warehousing and storage	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water transportation	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation by air	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	--	6	--	--	3	3	1.7
Electric services	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	6	7	8	7	5	8	4.6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	3	4	4	--	4	4	2.3
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	3	3	4	5	--	4	2.3
Groceries and related products	--	3	--	--	--	3	1.7
Retail trade	8	12	12	12	8	10	5.7
Food stores	3	--	6	--	--	3	1.7
Grocery stores	--	--	4	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 1997 to 2002 - continued

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Automotive dealers and service stations	--	5	--	3	--	--	--
Eating and drinking places	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.7
Miscellaneous retail	--	3	--	3	3	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	--	7	--	--	5	2.9
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Real estate	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.7
Services	18	12	18	25	19	24	13.7
Personal services	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Business services	4	3	--	6	3	4	2.3
Miscellaneous business services	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	5	--	4	--	--	7	4.0
Automotive Repair Shops	3	--	--	--	--	7	4.0
General automotive repair shops	--	--	--	--	--	5	2.9
Amusement and recreation services	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Commercial sports	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Racing, including track operation	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Health services	--	--	--	4	3	3	1.7
Home health care services	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Educational services	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Colleges and universities	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Government²	18	7	13	15	21	14	8.0
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	--	4	--	--	3	--	--
Public Administration	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
National security and international affairs	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
National security	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
State Government	4	--	--	--	--	4	2.3
Construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway and street construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.7
Local Government	13	3	9	12	16	8	4.6
Services	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Educational services	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Elementary and secondary schools	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Public Administration	7	3	7	10	10	6	3.4
Executive, legislative, and general	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	4	3	5	6	8	6	3.4
Public order and safety	4	3	5	6	8	6	3.4
Police protection	3	--	--	--	5	4	2.3
Fire protection	--	--	3	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2002

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	175	47.4	14.3	12.6	13.7	8.0	2.9
Managerial and professional specialty	19	31.6	21.1	--	15.8	21.1	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	9	44.4	--	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social, recreation, and religious workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	16	68.8	18.8	--	--	--	--
Technicians and related support occupations	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Sales occupations	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, finance and business services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	83.3	--	--	--	--	--
Mail and message distributing occupations	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	16	25.0	31.3	--	18.8	--	--
Protective service occupations	10	30.0	30.0	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, public services	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	6	--	--	--	50.0	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	38	52.6	15.8	18.4	7.9	--	--
Farming operators and managers	29	62.1	13.8	20.7	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	28	60.7	14.3	21.4	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	9	--	--	--	33.3	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	7	--	--	--	42.9	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6	--	--	--	50.0	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	25	16.0	--	28.0	36.0	--	--
Mechanics and repairers	11	--	--	45.5	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	11	--	--	45.5	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--
Automobile mechanics and apprentices	4	--	--	75.0	--	--	--
Miscellaneous mechanics and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	13	--	--	--	61.5	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	13	--	--	--	61.5	--	--
Carpenters and apprentices	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	4	--	--	--	100.0	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	61	62.3	9.8	11.5	8.2	8.2	--
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2002 - Continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	72.5	10.0	--	7.5	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	37	78.4	8.1	--	8.1	--	--
Truck drivers	26	80.8	--	--	--	--	--
Driver-sales workers	8	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	50.0	--	18.8	--	18.8	--
Construction laborers	9	55.6	--	--	--	--	--
Freight, stock, and material handlers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2002

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	175	47.4	30.9	7.4	6.3	2.9	6.3	4.0	2.3
Managerial and professional specialty	19	31.6	21.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10	50.0	30.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	9	44.4	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Social, recreation, and religious workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	16	68.8	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technicians and related support occupations	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales occupations	7	42.9	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, finance and business services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	83.3	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mail and message distributing occupations	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	16	25.0	--	--	--	--	31.3	25.0	--
Protective service occupations	10	30.0	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, public services	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	38	52.6	15.8	31.6	--	--	--	--	--
Farming operators and managers	29	62.1	17.2	41.4	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	28	60.7	17.9	39.3	--	--	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	25	16.0	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile mechanics and apprentices	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous mechanics and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters and apprentices	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	61	62.3	49.2	--	11.5	--	--	--	--
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	72.5	67.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	37	78.4	73.0	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2002 - continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Truck drivers	26	80.8	73.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver-sales workers	8	75.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	50.0	18.8	--	31.3	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	9	55.6	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--
Freight, stock, and material handlers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2002

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹ (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	175	47.4	14.3	12.6	13.7	8.0	2.9
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	120	46.7	14.2	9.2	15.8	8.3	4.2
Self-employed ⁵	55	49.1	14.5	20.0	9.1	7.3	--
Sex							
Men	157	47.8	12.7	14.0	13.4	8.3	3.2
Women	18	44.4	27.8	--	16.7	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	5	80.0	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	7	42.9	--	--	--	42.9	--
25 to 34 years	29	62.1	13.8	--	10.3	--	--
35 to 44 years	37	35.1	10.8	16.2	16.2	10.8	10.8
45 to 54 years	44	36.4	15.9	15.9	20.5	6.8	--
55 to 64 years	24	62.5	12.5	--	12.5	--	--
65 years and over	26	46.2	23.1	19.2	11.5	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin							
White, non-Hispanic ⁶	154	50.6	13.0	13.6	13.0	7.1	1.9
Black, non-Hispanic ⁶	16	31.3	25.0	--	--	18.8	--
Hispanic or Latino ⁶	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

⁵ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁶ For years prior to 2000, the race categories White and

Black include Hispanic workers. For years 2000 and later, the race categories White and Black exclude Hispanic workers.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2002

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age (percent)								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	175	--	--	2.9	4.0	16.6	21.1	25.1	13.7	14.9
Transportation incidents	83	--	--	4.8	3.6	21.7	15.7	19.3	18.1	14.5
Highway incident	54	--	--	5.6	--	24.1	13.0	22.2	20.4	9.3
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	25	--	--	--	--	24.0	16.0	20.0	20.0	12.0
Moving in same direction	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	9	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	33.3	--	--
Moving in intersection	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3	--
Noncollision incident	15	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	20.0	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	14	--	--	--	--	35.7	--	21.4	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.8	46.2
Noncollision incident	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.4	36.4
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	11	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	25	--	--	--	--	16.0	16.0	28.0	12.0	24.0
Homicides	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3	--	--
Shooting	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.4	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.4	--	--
Assaults by animals	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0
Contact with objects and equipment	22	--	--	--	--	--	27.3	31.8	--	22.7
Struck by object	16	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	37.5	--	25.0
Struck by falling object	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	24	--	--	--	--	12.5	25.0	37.5	12.5	12.5
Fall to lower level	22	--	--	--	--	--	27.3	36.4	13.6	13.6
Fall from ladder	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2002 - continued

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age (percent)								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	14	--	--	--	21.4	--	28.6	21.4	--	--
Contact with electric current	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drowning, submersion	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	5	--	--	--	--	--	80.0	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Missouri, 2002

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ² (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	175	23.4	--	13.7	11.4	16.0	4.6	5.7	2.9	13.7
Transportation incidents	83	25.3	--	8.4	12.0	20.5	8.4	3.6	3.6	9.6
Highway incident	54	11.1	--	9.3	18.5	24.1	11.1	5.6	--	13.0
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	25	--	--	20.0	--	20.0	--	--	--	12.0
Moving in same direction	8	--	--	--	--	37.5	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	9	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	11	--	--	--	--	45.5	--	--	--	27.3
Noncollision incident	15	20.0	--	--	33.3	--	20.0	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	14	--	--	--	35.7	--	21.4	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	13	92.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	11	90.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	4	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	6	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	25	28.0	--	--	--	16.0	--	16.0	--	20.0
Homicides	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3	--	36.4
Shooting	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	9	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	9	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals	5	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	5	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	22	31.8	--	13.6	13.6	13.6	--	--	--	22.7
Struck by object	16	37.5	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	25.0
Struck by falling object	10	30.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.0
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	24	16.7	--	33.3	--	--	--	12.5	--	--
Fall to lower level	22	18.2	--	36.4	--	--	--	13.6	--	--
Fall from ladder	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	6	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Missouri, 2002 - continued

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ² (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	14	--	--	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current	7	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drowning, submersion	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987* Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-10. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Missouri, 2002

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ¹ (percent)								
		Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ²	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation and public utilities	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Services
Total	175	23.4	--	13.7	11.4	16.0	4.6	5.7	2.9	13.7
Primary source³										
Vehicles	90	24.4	--	7.8	12.2	18.9	7.8	4.4	3.3	13.3
Highway vehicle, motorized	67	7.5	--	10.4	14.9	22.4	10.4	6.0	--	17.9
Automobile	21	--	--	--	14.3	--	--	--	--	33.3
Truck	40	12.5	--	7.5	12.5	32.5	12.5	7.5	--	12.5
Truck, unspecified	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delivery truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	12	25.0	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	14	--	--	--	--	78.6	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	7	--	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	18	88.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor	17	94.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	26	11.5	--	34.6	--	11.5	--	15.4	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	24	12.5	--	33.3	--	--	--	16.7	--	--
Floors	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	14	21.4	--	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	13	46.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	12	58.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animals and animal products	5	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	5	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle	4	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.8
Ammunition	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.8
Bullets	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.4
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Smoke, fire gases	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary source⁴										
Vehicles	35	14.3	--	17.1	11.4	25.7	--	--	--	8.6
Highway vehicle, motorized	30	10.0	--	20.0	--	26.7	--	--	--	10.0
Automobile	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck	21	--	--	19.0	--	28.6	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-10. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Missouri, 2002 - continued

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ¹ (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ²	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Pickup truck	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	13	--	--	23.1	--	38.5	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	23	13.0	--	26.1	--	26.1	--	--	--	17.4
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	7	--	--	71.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof	4	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	10	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--
Bridges, dams, locks	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Towers, poles	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	11	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3
Agricultural and garden machinery	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mowing machinery	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.5
Jacks	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75.0
Parts and materials	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	21	28.6	--	--	14.3	--	--	19.0	--	23.8
Person--other than injured or ill worker	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3	--	36.4
Person--other than injured or ill worker, unspecified	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robber	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	7	71.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	7	71.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ The primary source identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

⁴ The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary

source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

